THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

HARVARD-OXFORD.

Graphic Account of the Great Inter-University Boat Race—Disadvantages Encountered by the Harvard Crew—How the Englishmen Gained the Lead.

Oxford Challenged to Another Race Within a Week—Prospect of its Acceptance—The Excitement in London.

The following special despatches graphically describe the great International Race on the Thames, and foreshadow another contest of the same nature between the two University crews:—

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The international boat race has been won by the Oxfords by a clear three lengths. The race is conceded universally to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides. The time occupied by Oxford was twenty-two minutes and forty-one seconds—more than they took over the course a few days ago. The Harvards won the right to choose the shore, and of course chose the Middlesex side.

The race started at quarter past 5 at the word "go," pronounced by Mr. Blaikie, the stroke of '66, and the coach of the Harvard four. Oxford twice answered to, while Harvard seemed more anxious to start, as the tide was beginning to run out.

The boat used by Harvard was the American boat built by Elliot. The distance rowed is a little less than four miles and three furlongs. The day was fair but the tide unfavorable. For the first mile of the race Harvard was ahead, by more than a length, rowing forty-two strokes per minute to Oxford's thirty-nine.

Harvard's rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been gained had the coxswain made a better effort to take Oxford's water. As Hammersmith Bridge was passed, the advantage was still with the Harvards; but it was perceived that the pace at which they started could not be maintained.

As Harvard sank from forty-two to forty, and lower, Oxford rose to forty strokes per minute, and maintained it without alteration to the end. A little before Chiswick was reached (about half-way), Oxford, by a splendid manœuvre of the coxswain, took Harvard's water, and all of Mr. Burnham's efforts to escape Oxford's wash were in vain.

As Chiswick Church was passed Harvard was visibly distressed, and Mr. Burnham began throwing water over his stroke and Simmons, on whom the labor and the sultriness told heavily. It was now perceived that the race was lost by the Harvard, though one more heroic effort was made to gain Oxford's side.

When the gun sounded the Harvard crew, after a moment's rest, drew up by the side of the Oxford boat, and applauded their victors by clapping their hands. The Oxonians acknowledged this by taking off their hats. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and from the Englishmen on the umpire's boat and the boat for the press—the only two accompanying the race—there were cheers given for Harvard.

Having paid their respects to their opponents, the Harvard crew embarked on a steamer. The Oxford crew, which seemed but little fatigued, rowed back to Putney, attended by the press steamer Sunflower, which announced their victory to the crowded shores by raising the Oxford above the Harvard colors.

The ovation they received was a prolonged cheer passing from Mortlake to London. It is believed that no crowd so immense ever before gathered on the Thames. Among the flags many were American, and two of the largest of these were waved by the victorious crew. On return the feeling between the adherents of the two sides was very friendly, on account of the extraordinary care taken by all that the Harvard should have nothing to complain of.

There are various theories of the cause of Harvard's failure. It is rumored that their diet has been lately vegetarian, but it is not true. Loring is criticised for not having English coaching; Burnham for bad steering, but many good judges declare that the race was almost a repetition of the race between the English universities, and Harvard failed because its style is that of Cambridge.

Among the Americans who witnessed the race were Consuls Dudley and Morse, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Messrs. Welker, Morgan, Sturgis, and Wilkes. The American press was largely represented, and a number of English literary men were present.

A good deal of money was lost by bets being taken when Oxford was behind. The largest loss I heard of by an American was four hundred pounds.

An effort was made to foul Oxford. It will be investigated. The individual was in dress like a member of a famous rowing club, and a lad was in his boat. No one supposes it other than an attempt to win a bet. The relative crews are very kindly to night; they dine together at Mr. Phillips' residence at Mortlake. To-morrow the Harvard crew will dine with Morgan Baker, and on Monday both crews will be at the London Rowing Club banquet.

Immediately after that the Harvard crew will disperse. Mr. Simmons goes to Heidelberg to pursue his studies. He has gained much admiration for his beautiful rowing, as has Loring for his science. Thomas Hughes visited the crews just before the race. He has dined with the Harvard crew. Hall, the Oxford coxswain, who looks like a boy of twelve years, receives much praise for his tact. Wormall, editor of *Bell's Life*, attributes much to Willan's four years' experience of the course with the Cambridge races.

Kelly, the coach, declares the lack of scientific rowing and bad steering lost the race. On the press boat there were only fifty persons, to which the number was limited by the Thames Conservancy. Among those on it representing American journals were Dicey, Chickson, Kirwan, Smalley, and one Wilkes was on the umpires' boat. No question was raised before the umpires, who were Galston, Captain of the London Rowing Club, for the Harvard crew, and Chitty, for the Oxford crew, Hughes being the referee.

Fay, of the Harvard crew, made desperate efforts to alter the tide of affairs, and although the coxswain threw water over his men and roused them to fresh exertions every minute, they gradually fell astern. Then they put on another spurt, and rapidly drew up to their competitors; but it died out, and Oxford preserved the lead, although their boat was nearly overturned by some parties whom the Thames police would have done well to look after. The Oxonians won by three boat lengths, but with great effort.

The American crew thus gave a better account of themselves than was expected, and such a magnificent race it may never be my lot to witness. I omitted to state that the Harvard crew won the toss, and took the Middlesex side, but bad steering rendered it worse than useless.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Aug 27.—You know already from what has been sent you heretofore, or at least it cannot be very hard for you to imagine the state of excitement that London has been in for the past few days, in anticipation of the event which has now at last been decided in favor of her favorites. It is our habit to consider that the English population are not as excitable as our own, but the fact is that, although they take more to rouse them, they are capable of being roused to a far higher pitch of excitement than any aggregation of American humanity. And this is to them, even more than to us, an occasion to call forth all their dormant patriotism. Horses and boats are the two things in which your Englishman takes a particular and patriotic pride. Threaten his aquatic supremacy or his equine supremacy, and you touch him in his most vital part, and you thrill every fibre of him with unquenchable desperation and fury. The victory which the yacht America won in the Solent in 1851 was not nearly so much the cause of American exultation as of British disgust. When the French Gladiateur came over and won the Derby, the English heart was fairly ablaze. You remember how often and how persistently attempts were made, even after the horse had shown his superiority, to do him out of his just dues by trickery, and how nearly those attempts came to being successful. And here now, after John Bull has been subjected to the laceration of his very tenderest sympathies by seeing a foreign yacht carry off his royal cup, and a foreign horse win his Derby, comes a crew of Americans with intent to wound him more intimately yet. For the university race is as truly, to respectable English sportsmen, the boating event of the year, as the Derby is the great turf event. Contests between professional watermen are not regarded with a more favorable or a more interested eye by the general mass of Englishmen than they are by the general mass of Americans. Here, as at home, trickery is expected, and even if it were absent the character of the professionals would prevent any great efflux of enthusiasm on their behalf. But with the university race it is different, and it deserves to be different. For not only is the university race free from the slightest suspicion of unfairness or jockeying, but it is rowed by young fellows who realize more nearly than almost any other class in the British island the ideal Englishman. Handsome, stalwart, truthful, honorable, possessors of excellently well-trained bodies, and tolerably well-trained minds, the boating men of Oxford and Cambridge have gone through the cyropædiac curriculum of learning to ride, or, at least, to row, to shoot, and to speak the truth, the pride their countrymen take in them as the best result that English civilization can turn out is not altogether unworthy or unjustifiable. The regatta of Yale and Harvard falls far below the regatta of Oxford and Cambridge in the interest which the compatriots of the participants take in it. And this is explicable enough without taking into account that there are at least four amateur oarsmen in England to every one in America. For though Yale and Harvard, which are the only ones of your colleges where rowing has ever begun to be practised with scientific precision, or is entitled to be called an art at all, are the most prominent colleges in the United States, they by no means enjoy the monopoly of higher education, which, in spite of the uprising of younger universities, intended to meet more modern requirements, the ancient seats of learning by the Isis and the Cam, still practically retain. They do not represent the American educated public with anything like the fulness with which Oxford and Cambridge represent the British public. A defeat indicted upon either of them would not be a tenth of the national humiliation as a defeat inflicted upon either of the English universities. And old Oxonians and old Cantabrigians, as well as undergraduates, plume themselves quite as much upon muscular as upon scholastic pre-eminence. It has been doubtful which of them had the better crew, though an unbroken series of Oxonian victories since 1861 would seem to have settled that question pretty conclusively. But whatever might be the opinion of their relative merits, no true Briton permitted himself to doubt that either of them was immeasurably and self-evidently superior to any crew of undergraduates that the insignificant portions of the planet which has the misfortune to lie outside the British isles could furnish.

Imagine all this to yourselves, and you will be able to form some notion of the horror which seized the British soul when the challenge was promulgated. The disgust of Goliah and Gath when David presented his ruddy "cheek" to him, and besought gory combat, was respectful admiration compared to the disdainful snort or the derisive chuckle with which the boating undergraduates of England read this harmless missive. Even after the Harvards had actually come over, with a spirit which ought at least to have secured them respectful treatment, you remember the sneers in which one portion of the press saw fit to indulge at the "form" in which they rowed when they were just off shipboard, and their training had been broken up for a fortnight. You remember how the *Pall Mall Gazette* sneered at them as a crew that would only be fit at Oxford for a "torpid" crew, which is equivalent to saying that they ought to be in the awkward squad. As the Harvard men continued their practice, and got into something like condition, it was curious to see the change that came over the British dream, and the gradual access of respect with which the press treated them. Whereas at first they were "torpids," it has come to be admitted, for the past few days, that they were likely to push their opponents hard, and that there was a dim and dreadful possibility that they might win the race.

This last hideous chance entirely upset the equanimity of the British temper. Since it came to be believed that Harvard had a chance, nothing else but the race has been talked about in public or in private places. Not much has been published about the betting, and probably you would not care to hear much about it. But a great deal of money has been laid, and at not very long odds either, considering the antecedent probabilities in favor of Oxford. And this morning London fairly emptied itself and spread along both banks of the Thames to see the race, which was to strengthen or to overthrow the aquatic prestige of Oxford.

The Weather.

The day was a beautiful one in all respects. A blue sky, with a light summer breeze in the west and a dusky cloud over the city to the east, heated with a mellow radiance. The water itself was inviting. It was just rutfled with a light breeze, and that only in spots. Here and there the smooth glimmer showed the blue sky above. Standing on the Fulham Bridge, one could see in almost a straight line the long gleam of water, and catch a view of the Hammersmith Bridge, two miles off. The atmosphere was as clear as that on the Hudson, and the minutest objects of interest lay bright and conspicuous in the afternoon light.

The Banks.

It should be understood that from Putney (or Fulham) Bridge all the way to Barnes Bridge there is on the Surrey side of the river a wide towpath accessible from a dozen points. This side of the river was, therefore, open to the crowds of spectators which early in the afternoon begged to come in, not only from the high street and Barnes station of the Southwestern Railway, but on the Kings and Fulham roads, and all the lanes leading down from the east. On the other or Middlesex side, Bishop's creek, three furlongs above the starting point, there is a continuous stretch of private parks and cottage grounds, carefully guarded from the incursions of a London crowd, and inaccessible even on such special occasions as this to the general public. This side of the iver, however, was thronged with the gentry and heir ladies. At the Craven Cottage a pavilion had been erected with an awning for the accommodation of the visitors, and upon the ground and on the verandahs and roof-tops men and women were gathered long before the hour of starting.

The Spectators.

Across the Fulham Bridge there rattled an almost uninterrupted stream of vehicles. The heavy lumbering buses of the metropolis, crowded not only inside but on top, with noisy passengers, and with men hurrying on behind the numerous fancy turnouts of sporting men, gaily dressed in colors; the countless vehicles which a London crowd pick up to attend a race, hacks, cabs, carts, wagons, gigs, phaetons, jaunting cars, and vans close together in a rapid unbroken file, passed over the bridge. The occupants leaning out of the 'bus windows waving their hats, shouting to each other, and guying the onlookers as only Englishmen can.

Around the Red Lion the confusion and excitement were something terrible, nor did the presence of the peelers in large force serve to protect the peaceably-disposed spectators from that hustling, and all those playful tricks of a London crowd which, whether as a hanging or the hustings, are indulged in with utter freedom. At 4 o'clock the south shore was lined from the Bells to Barnes Terrace with an unbroken mass of human beings. Their interest was intense; they looked anxiously down the river; loud cries broke out ever and anon, "Here they come," and they, the long line, would crane its thousands of necks and men would be pushed out of place and stronger men get their positions, and the crowd would shout and laugh. Here and there cheers were heard—now for the Oxfords and now for the Harvards. The sympathy of the lower class was unmistakably with their countrymen. But there was the best of feeling. The gay decorations of the vehicles—many of them being trimmed with the colors of the respective crews—gave a lively appearance to the crowds, and the animation and excitement during the long wait never flagged for an instant.

Around the starting point every movement was watched with breathless interest. Below the bridge the crowded steamers, forbidden to come beyond a certain point, seemed masses of human beings. The crowds, when tall men appeared, shouted, and at short intervals offered kindly advice. When the word to start was given, and the two boats shot ahead like arrows, the immense concourse seemed to hold its breath. For a minute after the first shout there was not a sound. Then the excitement burst the bounds. Men broke the lines and ran along the path, cries of all descriptions went up, handkerchiefs, hats, and colors were waved. A million people seemed to be bursting with curiosity and anxiety. The two boats came out even, but presently the Oxfords showed a little ahead. To those on the steamers it seemed that the million were breathing hard. For at least a quarter of a mile the two crews rowed evenly. There was to the spectators no evidence of superiority in either, and nothing to the unpractised eye to distinguish them but their colors. They were greeted with cries and cheers—now one crew, now the other, but there was nothing to indicate that the brave fellows heard a word. As they passed up, the lower end of the crowd attempted to follow. Indeed, the progress of the boats marked the dissolution of the line of people. Above it was straight, expectant, eager; below, turmoil, confusion. At the iron foundry, distillery, and lead mills the operatives were all out and sent up loud cheers as the boats passed. After Barnes Bridge had been passed, and the result of the struggle was apparent, the cheers became continuous and rolled back along the river line in long swells. The moment the result was telegraphed down the line, the multitude broke, and in less than fifteen minutes the vast crowd was broken up into groups gesticulating and betting, and forcing their way back to the vehicles and bridges.

The Start.

It was a quarter to 5 when the Oxford boat shot out from the boat-house of the London Rowing Club, a little more than half a mile above the aqueduct at Putney, and paddled down the river to the starting-point. Of course there was great cheering as they swung round into position, and kept her steady for the start. Though they showed no colors at first it was easy enough to recognize them, for they were as typical Englishmen as their opponents were typical Americans. Some five minutes of suspense passed before the Harvard shell was seen to shoot out from the southern bank, and glide down to its opponent. The cheers were chivalrically loud and long as they rounded into position alongside. Then there was a stripping of jackets and showing of colors. Harvard was in her deep magenta, and Oxford in her immemorial blue. Then the battery of countless opera glasses from both banks and from Putney Bridge was turned upon them, and the scrutiny was close and anxious. The Oxfords, for all their training, looked stout, particularly when compared with their competitors. The Yankees were gaunt as greyhounds, and the Britons as blunt as bull-dogs. Any one could have picked out which were the Americans as they lay there on their oars, and almost any one who went by looks alone would pick the Americans out as the more powerful men.

The Race.

Harvard had won the toss before, and chosen the Middlesex side. This gave Oxford the inner arc of the semi-circle which constitutes the course, but Harvard took it, despite the disadvantage, because the flow of the tide, which was almost now at flood, was more perceptible and helpful to them there than further in shore. There was a good deal of preliminary backing and filling, which perhaps served a good purpose in allaying the the nervousness of Harvard, but fidgeted nearly all the spectators so highly that they were wrought up to an almost intolerable degree. Mr. Blaikie, of Harvard, was the starter, and he went to give the word several times, when the Oxford men stopped him, and there was more twitching of the boats and more fidgeting of the spectators. At last, after Harvard had begun to fret at the prospect that unless the tide were taken at the flood it would not hold throughout the course, and so would not lead them on to fortune, Oxford signified her readiness and the word dropped:—

Go!

They sped away quietly and swiftly, and, though the English experts claimed that the Oxford had by far the better "form," the quick dash of Harvard was quite equal to it for mere grace, however it may have been for power. And the power did not seem lacking at first. In three lengths, however, Oxford drew slightly, very slightly, ahead, and away they went up the river, the Harvard oars going a little faster than the Oxford, and both as regular as clockwork. Finally they dwindled down the stretch towards Hammersmith bridge—in plain sight from Putney bridge. Up to that point Harvard had had a stretch analogous to her course at home, and the coxswain was an incumbrance—so that it was still anybody's race. But as they neared the bridge it appeared plain, from the statements of all who could see them that their coxswain muffed it, and steered so near the shore that the swell of Oxford stopped their way. Nevertheless, the Harvards put on steam, and even as they went wider, the race was not irretrievable. But from this point the Oxfords had every advantage. The river takes a sudden bend to the south. The curve is short, and right in the jaws of it lies the Ait, now covered with the flood tide. The tortuous nature of the stream was in itself unfavorable, and here the Oxfords put out all their strength. The Harvards seemed fully aware of the sudden disadvantage. They, too, labored with new energy, but in their case it did not tell. To those on the shore it seemed that something suddenly retarded the boat; the strokes were heavier, but the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once it broke away and came up to within a yard of the Oxfords, but it was a momentary speed. The English boat gradually increased her lead from one to two lengths, and the friends and backers of the Americans became despondingly silent. At Barnes Bridge the Oxfords had gained another length. The music of the umpires' boat was heard. Another five minutes and the goal was reached by the Oxfords—twenty-five yards ahead. The time by Benson's cronograp was 22 41⅗.

Simmonds' Indisposition—Harvard's Irregular Stroke.

The New York *Tribune* has the following special:—

LONDON, Aug. 27—Noon.—The morning opened bright and clear, and the absence of the English drizzle increased the chances of Harvard's success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Mr. Simmonds showed weakness from the severe attack of diarrhœa with which he has suffered for several days. Loring, too, has been troubled with a boil, which is far from well, but the rest of the crew are in splendid condition, and were full of confidence.

The race was set down for 5 o'clock, but before noon the crowds began to line the banks of the Thames, and for hours before the start the roads were crowded with vehicles of every description, and business was neglected.

Harvard won the choice of position, and took the Middlesex side or outside of the semi-circle. When the word was given, Harvard's nested start, came into play, for their oars took the water first making 43 strokes to the minute. The Oxford made only 40. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. Harvard soon drew away from Oxford, and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Oxford drew up level just beyond Hammersmith Bridge, and when off Chiswick, two miles and a half from the start, gained the lead, and after that they won as they liked. The Oxford crew never changed their stroke during the race. The stroke of Harvard was irregular; they lost form wholly above Hammersmith, and when off Chiswick were rowed to pieces, though they pulled to the end of a hopeless race with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and control over their muscles had failed. For the last two miles they had "pluck," and that only, the coxswain steering "wide," and the stroke being fatally quick. The superiority of Oxford, manifest throughout the race, was never doubtful after the first half mile, though Harvard retained the lead some time after that point. Oxford won by four lengths. Time, 21 minutes, 20 3-5 seconds.

A New Race Mooted.

One of the members of the Harvard crew in telegraphing the result of the race to a relative in this city, states that the complaint with which Simmons was suffering both before and during the race manifested itself mostly strongly when their boat reached the Soap Works, at which time Harvard was leading by something over a length. Simmons did not pull with anything like his accustomed sweep and vigor, and seemed to be actually suffering. At the finish, and immediately after the signal gun announced the termination of the race, he staggered and fell back, and was only saved from falling by being caught by a member of the crew. His illness, diarrhœa, was the cause, and had during the race a visible effect on the decreased speed of the boat.

After the race a proposition was advanced to have another trial in one week's time. The Oxfords partially agreed to the proposition. It is, however, a matter of great uncertainty whether efforts to that effect will be successful. There is great rejoicing in England over the result. The Harvard crew are greatly complimented on their game rowing and the close finish to the race.—*N. Y. World.*

Foreign Notes.

—Algeria is infested by rats.

—Street railroads are being laid in Rio Janeiro.

—Paper table-napkins are in use in Wittenberg.

—England is sending lots of elephant plows to India.

—The St. Petersburg Jockey Club will admit but 500 members.

—Chili estimates her expenses for 1870 at a little over eleven millions of dollars.

—Fashionable preachers in Paris, it is said, hire their audiences at three cents a head.

—The total rental values of London are estimated for taxation at £20,000,000 per annum.

—In Brussels telegraphic despatches are put in lamp-post boxes, and regularly collected by carriers.

—Scientific agricultnre has increased the value of land throughout Hesse threefold wihin fifteen years.

—It is officially stated that the total number of persons killed by the coal-mine accident near Dresden is 269.

—An English firm is manufacturing for the Russian government a steam hammer weighing a thousand tons.

—A late fire in London was occasioned by the rays of the sun setting fire to a swallow's nest under the eaves.

—A French speech-making lady says that woman's greatest enemy is the impalbable but ever-present *on dit*.

—Blue Gown, the trotter, is to be sold for $30,000. He has won in sixteen races over $62,000 for his owner.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More Assassinations in Cuba—Discovery of Iron Mountains in Alaska—How the "Hub" Regards our Defeat—Secretary Robeson at Judge Hoar's Residence—Robberies in New York.

FROM CUBA.

Assassination of Citizens—Alarm and Excitement—Another Battle—War Munitions from Mexico.

HAVANA, Aug 26, via Key West, Fla., Aug. 28.—Advices have been received here from Santiago, dated to the evening of Saturday last. Intense excitement and alarm continue to prevail there and in the surrounding neighborhood in consequence of the news of the assassination of some citizens when travelling under escort near Jiguani.

There is no security for life or property. Finker and Cisneros, with other prominent insurgents, succeeded in leaving Santiago during the night of the first instant, taking with them a large quantity of specie. After marching a short distance they encountered the troops of Sabanilla, who had been ambushed by the way. An engagement ensued. The insurgent forces held the field. The troops returned to Guantanamo, reporting the loss of twelve men.

They also reported the events of two recent landings of the revolutionary sympathizers in the bay of Nipe, bringing arms and ammunition from Mexico for the use of the revolutionists.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Discovery of Iron Ore in Alaska—Some Interesting Facts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, reports discovering during his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska a mountain range of iron ore, extending from the mouth of Chilkahal river far beyond his astronomical station. The range has an elevation of two thousand feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass ten degrees.

The professor also determined the geographical position of numerous points on the line of exploration, and found Chilkahal valley to possess soil, climate, and productions far more favorable than those of Alexander Archipelago.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided the telegraph a branch of commerce, and therefore under the control of Congress the same as other kinds of commercial intercourse among the several States.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Flour dull; extra, $6; superfine declined to $4·87½. Wheat quiet, and prices favor buyers; choice shipping, $1·70@1·75. Legal-tenders, 75¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

How the "Hub" Regards the Defeat.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The morning papers look upon the defeat of the Harvards yesterday as a Bunker Hill victory.

The Tallapoosa Party.

Secretary Robeson and Commodore Alden enjoyed the hospitality of Attorney-General Hoar at Concord, Mass., last night.

Leg Cut Off.

Daniel Morrissey, while walking on the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad last night, was run over by a passing train and had one of his legs cut off.

Pulling a Man's Nose.

A petition is in circulation for the pardon of D. S. Curtis, one of the directors of the Merchants' Insurance Office, who was sentenced to jail two months for pulling a man's nose.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mlle. Senyah Robbed of $2400 and Diamonds.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 28.—Mlle. Senyah, of Yankee Robinson's Circus Company, was robbed of $2400 in greenbacks, two diamond rings, and other property, amounting to $4000, while performing in his circus at Clyde, Wayne county, last evening. Money and valuables were taken from her trunk at the Clyde Hotel.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 34¾c. Flour declining; sales of 6000 barrels State at $5·80@7·; Ohio at $6·55@7·20; Western at $5·65@7·40; and Southern dull at $6·50@11·75. Wheat steady; sales of 58,000 bushels. Corn advancing and scarce at an advance of 1@2c.; sales of 44,000 bushels new mixed Western at 98c.@$1·15 for unsound, and $1·16@1·18 for sound. Oats dull; sales of 18,000 bushels. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet at $1·22.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Stocks steady. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133⅞; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123; do. 1864, do., 122; do. 1865, do., 122; do. do. new, 120⅞; do. 1867, 120⅞; do. 1868, 120⅛; 10-40s, 115; Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 201½; Erie, 34½; Reading, 95⅞; Hudson River, 133½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 106⅓; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¾; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½c. Flour very dull and buyers demand a reduction; we quote nominally Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·75; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm for prime, and dull for low grades; prime to choice red, $1·45@1·53; fair to good, $1·25@1·35. Corn firm; prime white, $1·14@1·17; yellow, $1·14@1·16. Oats firm at 56@60c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·15 for prime. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm and more active; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c.; Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky very dull at $1·22½@123.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28—A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93. American securities flat. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 82; 10-40s, 76; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11·15 A. M.—Stocks flat.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 13⅝d.; Orleans, 13¾@13⅝d. The sales to-day will reach 6000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11 A. M.—Sugar afloat, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 28—1 P.M.—Closing prices. Consols, 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities firmer; 5-20's of 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867s, 82⅝; Erie, 23¾; Illinois Central, 94⅜; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—1 P. M.—Closing Prices Cotton dull: Middling uplands, 13⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d. The sales have been 6000 bales, of which 1000 were taken for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs dull. California wheat 10s. 9d. Pork buoyant at 107s. 6d. Lard, 77s. Tallow, 47s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 28, 1869.

The chief feature in the local money market yesterday was the sudden upward bound of specie soon after the opening of business, and which can only be accounted for on speculative grounds. The stock market, for more than two weeks, has been supremely dull; and tired of their inertness, the brokers of New York are exerting every evil influence to produce some species of alarm in the financial world, confident that either as "bulls" or "bears" the temporary excitement will draw fish to their net. At present the speculators are making little money, and as they are notoriously heavy feeders they are becoming rabid with hunger. At such times especially it behooves those who are blessed with more money than brains to keep beyond the reach of their influence.

The loan market is entirely without any new feature of interest, and rates remain in *statu quo*.

Gold opened quite strong this morning at 134¼, but the advance was not maintained, as it fell in the course of the morning to 133⅞, closing at noon at 134.

There was nothing doing in Government loans, and prices continue at about closing figures of yesterday.

The stock market was exceedingly dull, there being scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. The Pennsylvania war loan sold at 101. City 6s were steady at 101¾ for the new issues.

Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 123. Reading Railroad closed at about 48. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53¾ for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were very dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36¼.

Coal shares were neglected.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Mechanics' at 32⅝@32¾.

No sales were reported in Passenger Railway shares.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, New	101¾	3 sh Cam & Am R	123
$100 do	101¾	25 sh Penna R	57⅛
$2000 do	101¾	200 do	57⅛
$8000 Pa 6s WL Cp	101	12 do	57⅛
$2000 Cam & Bur Co R bds	85	5 sh Leh Val R	56⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se	104¼	5 sh Leh N Stk	36⅛
2 sh Mech Bank	32½	100 do	36⅛
16 do	32¼	100 do	36⅜

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold 1	96⅞	22 sh Leh Val R	
$1000 do	97	s5wn	56½
$13000 do	97	10 sh Penna RR	57
$5000 U S 6s, '62, rg	121½	3 sh Cam & A Sc	67
$700 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Reading	48
5 sh Far & M Bk	120	100 do	30.48 3-16

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	134¼	11·30 A. M	133⅞
10·31 "	133⅞	11·31 "	134
10·35 "	134	12·03 P. M	133⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123¾@125⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 123@123¾; do., 1864, 122@122¾; do., Nov., 1865, 122@122⅝; do., July, 1865, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1867, 120¾@121; do., 1868, 120⅝@120⅝; 10-40s, 115@115¼; Currency 6s, 110⅛@110⅝. Gold, 134.

—Amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the week ending Aug. 26, 1869, and since January 1, 1869:—

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1869	6343	234,242	250,585
1868	6277	152,701	158,978
Increase	66	71,541	71,607

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.—The Flour market is dull and unsettled. Prices may be quoted fully 25 cents per barrel lower. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly; sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5 50; extras at $5·56¼@6·00; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·50. Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·00; 400 barrels do. do. on secret terms; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@10·00, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $6·50 per barrel.

There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are weak at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 6000 bushels new red at $1·45@1·50; and 3000 bushels do. in the Elevator on private terms. Rye is steady at $1·12@1·16 per bushel for Southern and Western. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1000 bushels fair and good yellow at $1·16@1·18; and 2000 bushels low and high Western mixed at $1·12@1·17. Oats attract but little attention; sales of new at 50@57c.; and old at 65@67c.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull, and ranges from $7 for inferior up to $9 for choice. Timothy is nominal at $4·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is not so firm. We quote Western in wood and iron-bound packages at $1·25@1·27 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Arrived, steamer Bremen, from Bremen.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, August 28.—Arrived, steamship

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEBT, AND THOSE WHO ARE GRAVELED BY ITS REDUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There was a large class of politicians and journalists among us who, throughout the war for the Union, persisted in doubting or belittling every Union victory that they could not absolutely deny. The same class, by a curious coincidence, are now fighting the reduction of our national debt as though it badly hurt them. Some of them stoutly insist, in the face of weekly purchases of Government bonds by the still overflowing Treasury, that the debt is *not* in process of reduction. One of them says:—

"The following is a correct statement of the amount of the public debt at different periods, from the 1st of April, 1865, until the 1st of July last:—

April 1, 1865	$2,366,035,077
September 1, 1865	2,757,680,571
November 1, 1867	2,601,504,459
November 1, 1868	2,527,129,539
July 1, 1869	2,645,170,295

"From this, it will be seen that, instead of the debt having been diminished, it has been augmented during the last four years. It is now nearly three hundred millions more than it was on the 1st of April, 1865. This increase has taken place during a period of profound peace. Since November last, one hundred and fifty millions have been added to the huge and intolerable load."

Comments by the Tribune.

Why should this enemy of the national integrity and solvency go back to April 1, 1865, for a basis of comparison? Richmond was then a Rebel capital; Lee still commanded a formidable, defiant Rebel army; Jo. Johnston another; Dick Taylor a third; and such patriots as the writer of the above extract were still predicting and protesting that the Rebellion would *never* be put down. The Union had at that moment nearly one million soldiers and sailors on the war-path, to whom it owed at least two hundreds millions of dollars, beside vast sums to contractors, etc., none of which figured in the official statement of the debt issued on that day. None of these soldiers and sailors could be spared from service for weeks thereafter; many of them not for several months; and of course they had to be paid so long as they served, with a mustering-out bounty in addition, that swelled the debt by at least fifty millions more. And yet this man talks of the debt as only twenty-four hundred millions at the close of the war!

The twenty-seven hundred and fifty-seven millions reported on the 1st of September following was the amount of the liquidated debt, after deducting the cash in the Treasury. Every official statement since made has been computed in the same way. And why not? In what sense are greenbacks in the Treasury a debt? To whom are they owed? And why not regard the coin in the national strong-box as balancing a like amount of outstanding greenbacks?

We do trust haste will be made in using that coin to pay off public debt. When the bonds have been called in, redeemed, and cancelled or deposited in the sinking fund, it will be hard to make even a Copperhead believe that we still owe them. So hurry up the use of the public money in payment of the public debt!

—Another carper says:—

"Mr. Boutwell informs us that the sum of the public debt on August 1, 1869, was $2,481,566,736, as per column 4. This shows a steady decrease against the sum similarly arrived at for the four preceding months; in other words, that the debt has steadily fallen since he came into office. To arrive at this result he not only deducts from the sum of debt the cash and bonds in the Treasury, and the premium and accrued interest on the latter, but the Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to sixty millions. To partially fill the vast deduction thus made he adds on the accrued interest of the whole debt, which of course varies from day to day, but was, on the 1st August, 1869, thirty-three and three-quarter millions."

—Well, why not "add on the accrued interest?" Do we not owe it? Must we not pay it? What is public debt, if the accrued interest on our bonds, specifically payable in coin at an early day, is not?

So of the bonds advanced to the Pacific Railroads. Those roads are pledged to pay them, principal and interest; we presume they *will* pay most of them. If any should default, the Treasury must make good the deficiency. But it will be time to assume that load when it shall be piled upon us. For the present, let us state our own debt by itself, and assume that of the railroads when we must.

THE "WORLD" AND THE WOMEN.

From the N. Y. World.

When the *World* some time since ventured to suggest to our advocates of woman's rights that their proceedings did not show as much sense as those of their English sisters, the *Revolution* heaped foul scorn upon it for so suggesting. But the wisdom of the *World* has been amply vindicated since. Here have the women been holding a convention in Newport, where at this season the whole female population, resident and transient, is joined to its idols of dress and flirtation, and would, by a wise woman suffrage association, be let alone until the fit had passed. Not only have they been holding a convention in Newport, which was itself an imbecility, but we are constrained and grieved to say that much imbecility was uttered thereat. For instance, they had the ambrosial Theodore Tilton as one of the orators, and, with characteristic irrelevancy, that hero brought Mrs. Stowe's article about Lady Byron into his oration. Mrs. Stowe had just ruined herself, in the opinion of the convention, by writing it a letter advising it to "resolve" some of the antiquated views of St. Paul about the right relations of men and women, and particularly to enact that "the man is the head of the woman, as Christ is the head of the Church." This doctrine, so monstrous and revolting to the strong-minded apprehension, was received with a silent disgust which would have condemned Mrs. Stowe to eternal exile from the councils of the blest and breeched, if T. T. had only left well enough alone, and not been so insane as to intimate a disapproval of her publishing the particulars of a story which is a tit-bit under the tongue of prurient scandal. Then, as was natural and inevitable, the convention rushed to the defense of the authoress whom they would have abandoned, and turned on Tilton to rend him. As the poet Whittier wrote to the convention, "Nature is stronger than statutes or conventions," and the deep love of gossip implanted in the universal female mind choked the shallower fondness for suffrage. To woman, suffrage may be a whim, but scandal is a passion. So Mrs. Stanton fiercely defended Mrs. Stowe, forgiving the heresy of that lady on the trivial and temporary subject of suffrage for her orthodoxy on the vast and eternal subject of scandal. That a man should endeavor to abridge the publication of scandal was too much, and the editor of the *Independent* was a despised detractor, though sound on suffrage, while Mrs. Stowe, though shaky, so to speak, on suffrage, was a cherished benefactor.

Therefore the question arises, Why was the absurd Tilton, who revolts the prime instincts of womanhood, invited to a woman's suffrage convention at all? When the *World* advised the women to get male advocates, it by no means meant that they should get Tiltons. No; it meant the kind of men that Mrs. Vosburgh spoke the other night of when she said that, after she had in vain importuned a whole corps of female compositors to sign a petition, a good-looking young man took her paper, in pity, and secured every signature. Of such as he are the real coadjutors for the women of America.

THE CHINESE-BURLINGAME TREATY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The telegraphic news which we published on Thursday to the effect that the Government at Pekin had refused to ratify the treaty made by Mr. Burlingame with the United States, must be received with a great deal of suspicion. It comes from Hong Kong, by the way of London, and therefore through British hands all the way. It has the impress of the old British party in China, which has been bitterly hostile to Mr. Burlingame and his mission from the first. As to all the talk about the mission being inimical to the Chinese people, it is balderdash. The parties who make such representations mean by the people of China themselves, and perhaps a limited number of Chinese at Hong Kong and the seaboard towns as well. And it is possible that there may be in the empire a considerable party of old Chinese tories, which opposes any progress or innovation. But Prince Kung, the enlightened statesman who appointed Mr. Burlingame and gave him instructions what to do, is still the Regent of China, and we know that the government there is absolute, at the same time that it is paternal in character. We believe Mr. Burlingame is too sagacious to exceed his instructions or to do what would be inimical to the Government he represents. Indeed, the objection made to him here and in Europe has been that he was too much of a Chinaman. Then, these reports are more doubtful when we consider that the treaty with the United States was made fifteen months ago and that the text of it must have been in the hands of the Chinese Government a year, or nearly so. Would it take a year for that Government to come to a conclusion on such an important matter? Would Mr. Burlingame have been permitted to go on all this time making treaties similar in character with the European powers? Such a supposition is incredible. Nor can we believe the report that the American Minister at Pekin, Mr. J. Ross Browne, has expressed himself in the manner stated with regard to the Burlingame mission. No man in his senses in his position would have been guilty of thus acting against the interests of his country and the liberal policy inaugurated by the Chinese Embassy. The whole story has on the face of it the stamp of a British canard, emanating from the old opium smugglers and enemies both of the United States and Chinese progress. We must regard it with great suspicion, and wait for further news before coming to a decision.

THE ROYAL GRANDEUR OF ROBESON.

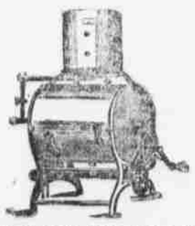
From the N. Y. Sun.

There is pleasant news from the United States pleasure steamer Tallapoosa. It reached Boston on Wednesday, by way of Newport and Naushon, with Admiral Porter, General Sherman, and Secretary Robeson, all safe and well, on board.

The telegram which reports their happy arrival in Boston also informs us that the party stopped for two days at the island of Naushon, the beautiful summer residence of Mr. John M. Forbes. This visit must have been a delightful variation from the tedious routine of official duty in the oppressive climate of Washington; and the taxpayers, who pay something like a thousand dollars a day to run the Tallapoosa, will also be delighted to think that their money—they make it without labor or privation, of course—is able to contribute so much to the happiness of these high officials. The only thing they will regret is that the cost of the Tallapoosa to the national Treasury is so trifling. If it were only ten thousand dollars a day, it would not be too much for the glorification of so great a man as Secretary Robeson. The New York *Times* has certified that General Grant is a sovereign; and as Secretary Robeson is one of his Cabinet ministers, it is not too much that he should have a vessel that the people own and pay for to travel about in on his pleasure excursions in genuine royal style. It is true that some poor men who have hard work to pay their taxes, and some mean men who do not admire all this high official splendor, may grumble; but what of that? They are not worth minding.

Perhaps, however, before the Senators decide to confirm the nomination of Mr. Robeson as Secretary of the Navy, they may wish to inquire into his authority to spend a thousand dollars a day of the people's money in his summer pleasure trips. We can assure the honorable Senators in all seriousness that this subject needs investigation, and that such royal airs and royal extravagance as Robeson puts on need rebuke. It is bad enough to have every member of the Executive away from the seat of government; but to have them sailing about in public vessels at the public expense, like so many princes of the blood, is an insult to the public patience, in which Senators will do well not to become partners.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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TERMS MODERATE.
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Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 3402 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
8 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

TO RENT.

FACTORY TO RENT.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF
FACTORY,
CORNER TWENTY-THIRD AND SANSOM STS.,
TO LET, 116 by 42.
APPLY TO
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
Or on the premises. 8 24 tf

TO LET—A COMPLETE NEW HOUSE, containing eleven Rooms, No. 612 N. Twenty-third street. Apply at No. 1714 GREEN Street. Rent low. 8 27 2t*

DESIRABLE CHESNUT STREET STORE to rent, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Apply in the second story of the building. [8 19thstu5t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 624 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
1 2m No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 124 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22]
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELWAR CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,083,604·26.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	333,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank $116,150·98	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James R. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 221 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all farther information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28]

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPAN
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3]

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets $2,350,000
Capital, $500,000.
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
6 27 s8m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flattulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
11½ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 ½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The steamship Hornet was released yesterday by order of Attorney-General Hoar, and went to sea. She was seized by his order on the 15th of August, and an examination directed to be made of her, which was done by Captain John Young. A very thorough examination was made, and it was favorable to the release. Nothing could be discovered on board that justified the suspicion entertained of her. This report did not satisfy the authorities at Washington, and a re-examination was ordered. None however was made, and yesterday a despatch came for her release. Her destination was reported to be Halifax, N. S., and Queenstown, Ireland. We shall soon know whether that is correct or not.

—The Directors of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company have nearly completed arrangements for the construction of the road, as authorized by the act of Assembly. How far south it will extend has not yet been determined, but the probabilities are that it will go beyond Washington avenue, as the extensive improvements of late in that section of the city seem to warrant the extension that far southward and possibly several squares below.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—John Gropes, aged six years, residing at No. 125 Marion street, arm broken by falling on the sidewalk. Catharine Flanagan, aged 28 years, residing at No. 1814 Spruce street, injured internally by falling from the second-story window of her residence. Isabella A. Griffin, aged 67 years, residing at Eighteenth and Fitzwater streets, leg broken by falling at Fifteenth and Arch streets.

—About twenty minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, James Rogers, aged seventeen years, fell overboard at the first wharf above Dock street, and was drowned. His body had not been recovered late in the evening. The decease is supposed to have lived at Eighteenth and Arch streets.

—The improvements made in the Board of Trade Rooms have just been completed. The rooms were closed owing to the late fire, which took place in the upper part of the building, causing the furniture to be much disfigured. The floors have been recarpeted and the furniture repaired and varnished, at a cost of $500. The first meeting of the Board will occur on the third Monday in September.

—Extensive arrangements are being made by the various lodges of the American Protestant Association for their parade, which is to take place on the 10th of September. Meetings are held twice a week, and every effort is being made to make it the most imposing display that has yet been made by the order. At a recent meeting of the delegates from the various subordinate lodges, John G. Connelly was elected chief marshal, who will in a short time announce the names of his aids. A number of handsome banners and flags are being made for the occasion, and several bands of music from a distance have been secured. It is expected that a large number of visiting brethren will take part in the parade, as the committee has received intelligence from a number of lodges throughout the State of their intention of being present.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133½.

—Memphis is said to be unusually healthy.

—The President will reach Saratoga to-day.

—The Baltimore Schuetzenfest closed yesterday.

—Governor Wise is at White Sulphur Springs in good health.

—The "Haymakers" will play the "Eagles," of Louisville, to-day.

—Four bales of new cotton were received at Memphis yesterday.

—The next debt statement will show a reduction of at least two millions.

—A new and costly Jewish Synagogue was dedicated at St. Louis, last evening.

—John Durivage, an old actor and newspaper man, died at Memphis yesterday.

—The Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association closed its sessions yesterday.

—Prince Arthur was entertained yesterday on board the French frigate Semiramis.

—Treasurer Spinner will not change the locks on the vaults in the Treasury Department.

—The Bitner will case has been settled at Chambersburg, Pa., the will being set aside.

—Ex-President Johnson was at Nashville yesterday, on his way to Red Sulphur Springs.

—The Arkansas Indians are reported to be quiet, and actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

—Only $22,700 of fractional currency has been received at the Treasury Department during the last two days.

—The South Side Oil Works, at Baltimore, were damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $4000. Two firemen were injured.

—Over two hundred and fifty points of historical interest have been marked out on the Gettysburg battle-field.

—Chief Justice Chase, in a letter to a gentleman of St. Louis, says:—"I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

—The Comptroller of the Currency requires from all national banks a detailed statement of the items of which their coin or specie account is composed.

—The Fenian Congress has decided that Circles not in good standing shall not be represented, but that they may be restored to good standing by the Congress.

—It is stated that propositions have been made to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for a termination of the freight war, and if accepted, peace will be declared on Monday, and rates advanced.

—Robert A. P. Moore, Special Officer of Mayor Fox, while visiting the Thomas Iron Works, yesterday, at Allentown, with the Mayor and party, was struck on the head with a heavy log, and is supposed to be fatally injured.

—A meeting of Radical Republicans was held at Nashville yesterday. The object of the meeting is supposed by some to be to take steps for a reorganization of the party, while other knowing ones say that they contemplate seizing the State Government in Senter's absence.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Important Circulars Issued by Commissioner Delano.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The following circular has been sent to all collectors of internal revenue in the United States by Commissioner Delano:

Sir: You will immediately notify any gauger in your district that, until otherwise instructed, he will secure every stamp attached to any cask or package of spirits by nailing the same with not less than five tacks, one in the centre and one on each corner of the stamp. The tacks to be used must not be less than six ounce in size, with large head, and must be securely driven. If practicable to procure them, gaugers should use eight ounce galvanized carpet tacks. The use of tacks will in no manner dispense with any other requirement by prior regulations.

IT IS learned that Treasurer Spinner is not disposed toward making any change in the locks now in use to secure the gold and currency in the Treasury vaults. Those in use at present are considered amply safe to resist any burglarious operations that may be attempted.

THE FOLLOWING letter from Commissioner Delano to Supervisor Perry, of South Carolina, shows what the Department considers proper ground for the seizure and detention of goods for alleged neglect or failure to comply with the revenue laws:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1869.—Sir: I have received your letter inclosing a copy of a letter received by you from Collector Donaldson, of the First district of South Carolina, relative to the detention by him of forty boxes of tobacco, for some informality in the marks required to be printed or branded upon the boxes. Also, a copy of your letter of instruction to him. You express the hope that your instructions to Mr. Donaldson, or, as you term them, "suggestions," may be approved. In reply I have to say that, while I deem it important that every box of tobacco, in addition to the stamp indicating payment of the tax, should have all the brands and the marks which the law requires, in the precise manner prescribed in the law, printed, marked or pasted thereon, that all the facts and information deemed by Congress requisite for complete identification should be upon every box or other package. I do not regard it as good ground for seizure where only slight irregularities are discovered. If a genuine stamp is fixed and cancelled, as prescribed by the regulations of this office, and if the box or package is such as the law prescribes, and all the material facts required by sections sixty-two or sixty-eight are printed or marked upon the box or package, the goods should be detained no longer than is necessary to obtain satisfactory explanation for any informality, and to satisfy the officer that no fraud had been committed or intended. I should, however, advise the detention of all goods for an explanation, which are not packed, stamped, cancelled, marked, branded and labeled, in strict conformity with the law and the regulations of this office made in pursuance with law.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Report of the Committee of the Association.

The statue being now completely finished, and the bills connected therewith all paid, the association, at a recent meeting, held August 27, passed the following resolutions of thanks:—

Resolved, That in connection with the concert, given at the Academy of Music, June 9, 1869, the thanks of the association are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the principals, teachers, and pupils of the grammar schools which took part on that occasion; to the Professors of the High and Normal Schools, and to Shoemaker & Co.

Resolved, That the thanks of the association are hereby tendered to Forsyth & Brother, for metal box for foundation, and to R. B. Beatty for use of Concert Hall.

Resolved, That the Washington Monument Association take occasion to thus publicly express their satisfaction with the workmanship of Mr. J. A. Bailly, as sculptor of the statue, and recommend him to those who wish to encourage home artists in the development of American monumental statuary.

Resolved, That William Struthers, Esq., in his able, energetic, and tasteful superintendence, design, and erection of base and statue, has our ardent and devoted thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of the association be tendered to the Richmond Granite Company for the good quality of stone furnished, and for liberal allowance made to the Association.

Resolved, That although the newspapers did not at first sustain our efforts, yet now at the end they have done us and our labors ample justice, and therefore our thanks are respectfully offered to proprietors, editors, and reporters of all the city newspapers, in the hope that they may always have a kind, encouraging word for those who engage in enterprises of a public nature.

Resolved, That this association, as the legally constituted representative of the children, teachers, and directors of the "First School District of Pennsylvania," take this final occasion to express to every child, teacher, director, and controller who aided us, from beginning to end, our high appreciation of their valuable co-operation; and to all our fellow-citizens who have aided us in thought, word, or deed, we give our thanks.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Proceeds from Fair at National Hall, 1859	$4262 38
Profits on interest account and sale of gold	1974 57
Subscriptions from children of the public schools direct, June, 1869	457 64
Proceeds of concert, June 10, 1869, and subscriptions from citizens to finish statue	804 61
Total	$7499 20
Loss on Floral Fair	349 58
For premiums for plans in 1860, advertising, publishing annual reports, office rent, printing, stationery, insurance, etc	600 00
To J. A. Bailly, for statue, and Richmond Granite Company, for granite base, and Struthers & Sons, for foundation, erection, and superintendence, and for letters on base	6549 62
	$7499 20

All of which is respectfully submitted to the public.

GEORGE F. GORDON,
JAMES FREEBORN,
JOSEPH COOPER,
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
HENRY MATHER.

THE BOAT RACE.

How the Great Contest was Lost to Harvards—The Lead they Could not Maintain—The Oxfords Profit by Local Knowledge.

LONDON, August 27.—The excitement today over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour this morning. The city has been almost deserted and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney and Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railway companies found themselves unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million people witnessed the race. The Harvard crew won the toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side (the outside of the semicircle. Both boats started at 5 o'clock 14 minutes 16½ seconds. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were the first to catch the water, and took the lead, gaining rapidly on their opponents, and making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxfords' forty. At Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the start, the Harvards led half a length. Gaining headway they increased their lead as they passed the Willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three-quarters of a length ahead at Craven point, three-quarters of a mile from the start.

The Oxfords now went on with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at Crab Tree, a mile and an eighth from the aqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond this point the Harvards were taken wide, and the Oxfords quickening their speed, reduced the gap at the soap-works, a mile and a half from the start, to half a length. The Harvards now pulled up with a magnificent burst to Hammersmith bridge, a mile and three quarters, but in shooting the bridge lost the distance they had gained. Opposite the middle mall the Oxfords spurted and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite the Downs the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave way; and at Chiswick Ait, two and a half miles, the boats were level.

After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them. The Oxfords gained rapidly at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race. From this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for a half mile, when they fell astern, and Oxford, at thirty-eight strokes per minute, shot Barnes bridge—three and five-eighths miles—three lengths ahead. Along Barnes Reach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with river water, thereby retarding their boat. The Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, and the Oxfords, getting more of a lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes and pulling up fresh.

The Oxfords arrived at the ship at 5 o'clock 36 minutes and 47 seconds, making the 4¼ miles in 22 minutes 40½ seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, landed at Barnes. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown in former races.

LONDON, August 27.—The Times, in an article on the Erie Railroad scandals, says: "We need not point out the darkest sides of the story—the prostitution of justice and the utter contempt for its administration. It is plain that it would be impossible if the violators had not good reason to believe, from past experience, that the Legislature is as amenable to corrupt influences as the judiciary. These facts are well known in the States. We are not without hope that the consciousness of existing evils will lead to the only way of correcting them."

LONDON, August 27.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brought as passengers the Duke of Saxe and his wife and Princess Leopoldine and family. The latest advices from the seat of war in Paraguay show that a battle was imminent. The land and naval forces of the Allies were in motion. Official dispatches received at the Brazilian War Department announce that General Portinho had commenced to march on Villa Rica, and the Brazilian iron-clad fleet was steaming up the Tebicuary to support the army and assist in the attack on Villa Rica.

LONDON, August 27.—News has been received from Tripoli that Miss Tinne and two attendants were murdered by their camel drivers while travelling on the Abirgoush road, between Murzuk and Ghat.

PARIS, August 27.—The official journals denounce as falsehoods the reports that the health of the Emperor is worse; on the contrary, it is much improved, though not completely restored.

The Empress embarked at Toulon to-day for the east.

General Prim has arrived in Paris.

LISBON, August 27.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes closed yesterday. The King, in a speech from the throne, assured the members that the government was making every effort to restore a financial equilibrium and revive the public credit. The ministers would consider how to augment the revenues from imports and diminish the expenditures of the administration. He concluded with the declaration that the independence of Portugal would be sedulously preserved.

LISBON, August 27.—Advices from Paraguayan sources contradict the official reports received from Rio Janeiro. The Paraguayans assert that the allied forces are not strong enough to attack the position of Lopez in the Cordilleras, and that they have remained in a state of complete inaction since they appeared in front.

Rumors were current in Paraguay that a revolution was imminent in the Argentine provinces against the policy of President Sarmiento, who is accused of sacrificing the republic to Brazil.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Henry Leys, the artist, is dead.

—The daisy (Margarita) is the emblem of the Spanish Carlists, in allusion to the name of the wife of "the Pretender."

—The Italian soldier, on account of the late liberality of the Government, now receives more than ten dollars a year—cash.

—A Spaniurd who has won 300,000 francs at Spa, is kept in solitary confinement by his wife, to prevent him from gambling it away again.

—An English journal announces that the date of a Roman tomb in Birchen lane may easily be deciphered as B. C. 407. Prophetic Romans!

—For seventy-five years the temperature of the vaults of the Paris Observatory, ninety-one feet under ground, has varied less than half a degree.

—The wife of a petty justice in Odessa grossly insulted a coachman, who had her brought before her own husband for trial. He fined her fifty roubles.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 22	MOON RISES	10 07
SUN SETS	6 39	HIGH WATER	7 26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Sharpley, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ella M. Pennell, Ackley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. King, Kelly, Pamunkey, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr T. J. Tull, Cooper, Washington, captain.
Schr S. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, J. Rommell, Jr. & Bro.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr J. S. Siner, Huntley, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Providence, do.
Schr S. Washburn, Staples, Providence, do.
Barge Wm. Farmer, Hughes, Hudson, N. Y., do.
Barge Three Daughters, Liverton, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Brown passed brigs Guiding Star and Hattie Bishop; also, a barque unknown; off Bombay Hook, ship Hannah Morris and barque Hermelin, from Gottenburg.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr A. Tibbets, Ash, from Boston.
Schr G. H. Squire, Timmons, from Providence.
Schr C. Warren, Walker, from Providence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 28.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Sallie and Annie, with coal to W. L. Lance.
John Lingerfelt, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig and Blanchard.
Minnie, with pig iron to Robbins' wharf, Kensington.
Louisa, with lumber, for Trenton.
W. W. Kellogg, with coal to W. L. Lance.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Armstrong, Ownes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor, Me., 25th inst., to load for Antwerp.
Steamship Hannah Sophia, Teaf, hence, at Norfolk 25th instant.
Barque Belvidere, Harrison, hence for Liverpool, was spoken 24th inst., lat. 39 48 long. 74 2'.
Brig Amos M. Roberts, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Brig H. H. Beaver, Lee, hence, at Bangor 25th inst.
Brig Levi Stevens, Stevens, hence for Boston, was spoken 24th inst. lat 39 03 long. 74 18.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, was spoken 24th inst. lat. 39 30 long. 74 08.
Brig Alice Lea, Herring, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Brig Hunter, for Philadelphia, at Sisal 18th inst.
Brig Manlius, Dussant, hence, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig Rudorus, Farr, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Schr Navita, Ford, from Londonderry, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 25th inst.
Schr Ella Brown, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.
Schr Clara Jane, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.
Schrs Revenue, Kelley; E. M. Fox, Kale; Curtis Tilton, Somers; Alida, Lambert; and T. W. H. White, Smith, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Catharine John, Lanham, hence, at Trinidad 11th inst., and remained 18th.
Schrs Joseph Hay, Adeline Townsend, and Eliza Magee, hence, at Alexandria 26th inst.
Schr Lizzie Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 25th inst.
Schrs Agnes Repplier, McFadden, and Ben Gartside, Stanford, hence, at Washington, D. C., 26th inst.
Schrs Lawrence, Hicks, and J. B. McShain, Quigley, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.
Schr William and James, Outten, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 25th inst.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.
Schrs George S. Adams, Baker; Sea Flower, Chase; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; Rachel Seamans, Seamans, for Philadelphia, and Connecticut, Staplins, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr Mary Anna, Haley, hence for Norwich, at New London 24th inst.
Schr Martha Vassar, Sr., Christie, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 24th inst.
Schrs S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury; Francis Edwards, West; Irving Diggins; and Whitney Long, Hayes, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 25th inst.
Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith; Wm. F. Burden, Adams; J. T. Weaver, Weaver; John Lancaster, Williams; West Wind, Lawson; Amelia, Reber; Edward Wooten, Young; and Reading RR. No. 48, Robinson, hence, at Providence 25th inst.—the three last for Pawtucket.
Schr Tuba, Haines, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.
Schrs Frank Palmer, Latham; Wm. Slater, Watts; Col. Hyer, Poland; Frank and Nelly, Colley; Helen Mar, Nickerson; J. W. Hall, Powell; E. & L. Marts, Marts; T. J. Trotton, Tapley; Sarah Wooster, Leland; Lamartine, Salisbury; Z. Steelman, Adams; and Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schr E. L. Higgins, Leland, hence, at Fall River 24th instant.
Schr Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, hence, at Bristol 25th inst.
Schrs Abigail Haley and Spray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 25th inst.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 26th inst.
Schrs Young Teazer, Bowman, and Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Emily Hillard, Trimble, hence, at Newport 26th instant.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 25th inst.
Schrs Sallie B. Bateman; E. B. Wheaton, Johnson; and Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst., and sailed again next morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12 5 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 3 6*

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23 tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f s
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24 s th s tu th 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
8 2 6

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, Administrator of estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 811 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. MOYLAN LANSDALE,
8 28 stuth5t* Auditor.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN DEALERS IN PAPERS OF ALL KINDS, NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET AND NO. 624 JAYNE STREET, 7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 2011 Vine street, west of Twentieth street. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Twentieth street, No. 2011; containing in front on Vine street 18 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 104 feet 3 inches. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, stationary washstand, furnace, drainage, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90. Immediate possession. Keys can be had at No. 42 N. Fifth street, between 9 and 12 o'clock daily.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 21 28 s18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 811 Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locust street, third door west of Eighth street, No. 811, containing in front on Locust street 18 feet, and extending in depth 69 feet to an alley, with the privilege thereof. It has basement, 2 kitchens, with 2 cooking ranges, 2 parlors on first floor, 7 chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. An excellent location for hotel or restaurant, being directly opposite the main entrance to Musical Fund Hall. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $46. Terms, $2000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President. A solid, safe, and reliable Company. Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing. A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000. Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office, Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

Purse $300. Three in Five to Harness.
J. E. Turner enters b. m. FANNY.
Owners enters BLUE DICK.
Admission One Dollar. 8 24 6t

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC. The Patent Adjustable Window Screen WILL FIT ANY WINDOW, Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND OTHER INSECTS. For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods. THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH street). FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents. Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth5

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT, PHILADELPHIA. FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY. Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu5 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1196 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 28, The Charming Actress and Vocalist, and the eminent Comedian, HARRY AND ROSE WATKINS, (Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw). Second night of a new drama, founded on a historical incident of the American Revolution, entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH. Jocko, the Deformed.....HARRY WATKINS Izabel Carleton (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS To commence with a comic sketch by Charles Dickens, Esq., presenting scenes from the life of AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE. Polly Crisp (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8. Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, August 30, 1869. H. B. Farnie's Localized Burlesque, SINBAD THE SAILOR, with New Scenery by Charles Hawthorne. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as SINBAD and THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD. The sale of seats commences at the Box Office on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. John Heime, Box Bookkeeper. 8 26 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 26 s w 12t

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT INSTITUTION.—MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th instant. Reader, go. 8 26 3t

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1. LAST GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND. Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Monday, August 30, 1869, at 7:30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3:00; Gentleman and Lady, $5:00. Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 26 3t*

DON'T FORGET MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. 8 26 2t

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, (IN FULL UNIFORM), TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 2:00 P. M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON. Grand Review on Monday. ON SATURDAY EVENING A GRAND HOP WILL BE GIVEN AT THE SEA-VIEW HOUSE, Preceded by a display of FIREWORKS, under the supervision of Professor JACKSON.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES, SIR WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
Sir J. L. Hutchinson, Sir John Thornley, Sir Charles L. Hale, Sir Harmanus Neff.
ASSISTANT MANAGERS.

Sir Chas. H. Kingston,	Sir Nathan Smith,
Sir Chas. E. Meyer,	Sir Thomas Brown,
Sir John L. Young,	Sir A. C. Ireland,
Sir Edward Masson,	Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr.,
Sir E. S. Keeler,	Sir H. G. Clark,
Sir W. C. Ewing,	Sir John Hanold,
Sir F. L. Vinton,	Robert Frazer,
Sir John Woolverton,	John W. Wallace,
Sir Th

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY AUGUST 28, 1869.

THE END OF THE RACE.

The agony of the season is over, and two nations breathe freer to-day than they did yesterday morning. The great boat-race has been lost and won, and the result, if not as satisfactory as it might be to the dwellers on this side of the Atlantic, cannot be said to be a disappointment. The Harvard crew, although they failed to win the victory, have done themselves credit from first to last, and their pluck in meeting the Oxford crew on their own ground, and in yielding all the preliminary points which were insisted upon by their opponents, thus placing themselves at a disadvantage in the beginning, are points to be considered in their favor when estimating the value of the work done by the two boats. If the crews were about fairly matched in the beginning, the disabilities under which the Harvards labored rendered it almost impossible that they should win, and while every American hoped that they would come in ahead, there were very few, if any, who expected that they would; and it is safe to say that no very large sums of money will change hands on account of the Oxford victory. It is gratifying to believe that the race was a fair one in every respect, and that it was what such affairs ought always to be, an honorable contest of strength, science, and skill between gentlemen.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

The proceedings at Gettysburg have been completed without any important end being served. One correspondent states that by travelling over the battle-field with a number of officers, he learned a great deal more of the fight than he could glean from books, and this view is doubtless correct, but it was scarcely worth while to summon all the generals of the two armies for the purpose of giving oral instruction to the comparatively few persons assembled to meet them. Some positions have also been ascertained, and more than two hundred and fifty stakes have been driven on the battle-field to mark the exact spots where certain events of real or imaginary importance occurred: and all the tangible work of the reunion seems to be summed up in this statement. That this task was necessarily performed in an imperfect manner, however, is evident from the fact that "not a Rebel line or locality of interest has been marked, owing to the absence of Confederate officers competent to give them," and that, while a comparatively large number of Union soldiers were present, the leading spirits of the conflict on the patriotic as well as the Rebel side did not participate in the proceedings.

Meade was absent, as well as Lee: Hancock remained in the far West, while Longstreet attended to the duties of his office in New Orleans; Sickles was dickering for the purchase of Cuba, while Edward Johnson was regretting that a "private engagement prevented his attendance." Reynolds, Sedgwick, Buford, and Zook, on the Union side, as well as several of the most important Rebel commanders, are numbered with the dead; and if they are to fight the battle over again, we must call on the spirit mediums for the transmission of their statements to this mundane sphere.

Enough officers were present to prevent the reunion from being a total failure, but not enough to make an authoritative and conclusive history for the enlightenment of future generations, or to place the leading issues controverted in a sufficiently clear light to suppress all future cavil.

Some time ago news was telegraphed over the country of a new battle of Gettysburg for the possession and ownership of the springs located near the scene of conflict; and one of the most clearly perceptible results of the late proceedings is the fact that "the efficacy of the catalysine water" has been well tested and well advertised. The ball given on Thursday night should have been omitted from the programme. It was in shocking bad taste. It might have been well enough to precede the battle of Waterloo with "a sound of revelry by night," and a commingling of fair women and brave men; but the memories suggested by Gettysburg should have inspired men especially charged with their perpetuation, with sad and sacred thoughts rather than with feelings of levity.

The failure of the Southern officers (with two exceptions) to attend was perhaps inevitable. They would probably rather unite with the Union survivors of Bull Run, or of Chancellorsville, on the scenes of those terrible disasters, than with the victors of Gettysburg; and our soldiers, if summoned to the scene of any of their Southern defeats, would be not more ready to respond than Lee and his Confederates were on the recent occasion.

A POETICAL VIEW OF THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Whittier has gone into the woman's rights business, as was manifested by a letter, published by us a day or two ago, which he addressed to the convention of termagants now in session at Newport. The great Quaker poet thinks that "it is always safe to do right," and that "the truest expediency is simple justice." From all of which he infers that "when the vote drops from woman's hand into the ballot-box, the beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood," will not go with it. This is about the truth of the matter, albeit in a different sense from that conceived by the poet. If woman could drop into the ballot-box, along with her vote, somewhat of the beauty and sentiment of womanhood, if she could inspire the politics of the country with a measure of her bloom and sweetness, it would be all very well, and the experiment of female suffrage would be well worth the trial. But the great danger lies just here: when our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters start for the polls, there is great danger that they will follow the example of their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, and leave their beauty and sentiment, their bloom and sweetness, behind them, and that the eternal order and fitness of things will not remain undisturbed, save by the episodical apparition, here and there, of an equivocal, unsexed Chevalier Deon.

But, after all, the whole problem of the justice and expediency of placing the ballot in the hands of woman, viewed from the womanly standpoint, is happily summed up by the Quaker poet in the following sentence: —"It is her right, as well as mine; and *when she asks for it*, it is something less than manhood to withhold it." Whenever the true women of the country, the thinking and reasoning women, demand the ballot, they will stand a fair chance of getting it. But as long as the agitation of the question is confined to the ranks of the Anthonys, Stantons, Dickinsons, and others of that ilk, we are not disposed to follow Whittier when he goes over to the enemy.

One more noticeable point is made by the poet, and that is contained in these lines:—"Unsupported by a more practical education, higher aims, and a deeper sense of the responsibility of life and duty, it is not likely to prove a blessing in her hands any more than in minors'." The female suffragists here have their full duty presented. Let them turn their present attention to remedying the educational, social, and moral deficiencies of the mass of their fellow-women, and when they have accomplished something substantial in this direction, they will be at liberty to agitate the suffrage question with a show of reason and a prospect of ultimate success.

THE NEW SOUTHERN TACTICS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which is one of the ablest, as well as one of the most earnest of the organs of the Democracy, and intensely anxious to reconstruct a triumphant semi-Rebel Democratic party, warns its Southern readers of the dangers of a premature display of the old banners of the organization. It plainly tells them that it is their duty to fight as bushwhackers, creeping behind stone fences, and skulking through the woods, clad in such a questionable garb that no man can tell positively what cause they desire to serve, or whether they are really seeking anything more substantial than a quiet day's shooting. They are to be conservatives or national Republicans, Walker men in Virginia, Senterites in Tennessee, Dent-ists in Mississippi, Hamiltonians in Texas, and lovers of "equal rights" and "impartial suffrage" everywhere, until "they are safe at 'home' beyond the reach of the Congressional body-snatchers." Then after the Southern Republican organizations are thoroughly disintegrated, and the freedmen bewildered, the gray uniforms can be donned once more, and the bushwackers can again take rank as "the pride and glory of national Democracy." So runs the new book of party tactics. Some of the recruits are refractory, and the force of habit instinctively compels them to shoulder arms and discharge their muskets in the old way: but discipline will be maintained, nevertheless, and if the Republicans hope for future ascendancy in the South, they must prepare to counteract the new system of operations.

SOUTHERN ORPHANS.

New York Men Helping Them.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* has the following:—

"On the 17th ult. we published a series of resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Orphans' Home, expressing their disapproval of the efforts of certain parties in New York to secure a certain lottery franchise by the payment of $5000 into the State Treasury for the benefit of the Orphans' Home. Just prior to the time mentioned a representative of the New York parties had made a formal tender of the money to the State Treasurer, who declined to receive it, under instructions from General Ames—the latter emphatically endorsing on the application his disapproval of lottery schemes, even when conducted ostensibly in the interest of orphans. The New Yorkers, however, were not to be foiled in their benevolent efforts in behalf of the children at Lauderdale Springs, and have actually secured from General Sherman an order directing our State Treasurer to receive the money when tendered. This order, with the money, is now at Columbus, and will be here in a few days. In this attitude of the case the trustees will, of course, accept the $5000 for the benefit of the Home. It will be paid into the State Treasury for that purpose, and can be applied only in that behalf."

DESPERATE.

Fearful Jump by a Convict.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Hale started from Fitchburg with a fellow named Frank Francis in charge, who had just been sentenced to the State Prison for four years for pocket picking. The convict was handcuffed, and sat in the smoking car two seats from the door, the officer sitting in the seat opposite him, and talking with the conductor. All of a sudden Francis started from his seat, rushed to the door, opened it, and jumped from the platform while the cars were going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The officer started and grabbed him by the coat just as he jumped, but his hold failed and the fellow got away. The cars were at once stopped and parties started in pursuit. They found the bushes, and a telegraph pole where he jumped off, covered with blood, but though they searched for hours they could not find the prisoner. The place where he jumped was near Lincoln, in the woods where there is a thick growth of underbush, in which he probably secreted himself. The impression of those who searched for him, judging from the blood spilled, was that he was so badly injured that he would not live. Warden Haynes offers $50 reward for his arrest.—*Boston Journal.*

Personalities.

—Verdi is to visit Paris.
—Marfori is to turn monk.
—Herve has a real name, which is Ronge.
—Rosa Bonheur has refused another offer.
—Louis A. Godey is in Norway, among the pines.
—General Beauregard is interested in the patent right of a new kind of skate.
—A Minnesota paper says it is a "hideous possibility" that Weston may visit that State.
—Hon. Aaron Loveland, of Norwich, Conn., was a college chum of Daniel Webster.
—Imeavluckieywon drew $140,000 in a St. Petersburg lottery. Poorwiski drew a blank.
—Ned Buntline has just been lecturing at Omaha on "Mormons, Gentiles, and Chinese."

SCIENCE NONPLUSSED.

Remarkable Effect of Lightning.

The case of Mrs. Birney, near Tippecanoe, Harrison co., Ohio, is a remarkable one. At the age of eighteen, while pitching a load of hay from a wagon into a mow, she was struck by lightning, which paralyzed the right half of her body from the crown of her head down. She was entirely insensible for the space of two hours. She recovered from the effects of the stroke, and at the age of twenty-three years married her husband. About twenty-three years ago she was suddenly taken ill, as was supposed, and while in an unconscious state delivered a religious discourse.

From that time until the present these spells have come upon her regularly every two weeks. At first they occurred on week days, but for the past twenty years they have invariably happened on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., when, rain or shine, summer or winter, whether there be a crowd or only her family present, she regularly passes into an unconscious state, and delivers a religious discourse always one hour to an hour and thirty minutes in duration, and of the truest orthodox stamp. She always feels unwell for hours before and after the delivery of a sermon. She says she feels a painful, pricking sensation in the right half of her body, which begins several hours before, and lasts until unconsciousness takes place. Between the spells she feels perfectly well, and performs her household labors as vigorously as if she were many years younger than she really is, being now in her eighty-second year.

SINGULAR WILL CASE.

A Daughter Disinherited for Embracing the Roman Catholic Faith.

The London *Daily News* has the following account of a will case in Ireland:—

"On this side of St. George's channel the Esmonde will case is interesting orincipally as a picture of the religious animosities with which Ireland is cursed. That Lady Esmonde, an old lady possessing an income of nearly £9000 a year, should leave her property away from her daughter, is not a matter of much moment to the British public; but when we learn that the daughter was disinherited because she became a Roman Catholic, and that her cause is adopted as their own by a large part of the population, the affair assumes a new and serious aspect. Lady Esmonde was twice married, and the wealth which she derived from her first husband was so settled upon her that she was able to bestow it by will, notwithstanding her subsequent marriage to Sir Thomas Esmonde, who survived her. It also appears that if she had died intestate the Countess of Granard, her daughter by the first husband, would have been entitled to a large property. But the young lady changed her religion; and it is suggested that her mother, offended by the circumstance, bequeathed her wealth to found a college in Wexford to educate young men for the Protestant ministry.

"Of course the bequest would not be invalidated by the mere circumstance that the testatrix had conceived an unreasonable ill-will to her daughter, or had exercised her testamentary powers capriciously. Unjust and fantastic wills are made every day of the week, but injustice and folly do not, according to our law, disable men and women from doing what they like with their own. It was said in the present case that more serious causes invalidated the testamentary dispositions—that when they were made the old lady was of unsound mind, and that she was overpowered by undue influence. In substance, the issue before the jury at Carlow was that which a Dublin jury, several months ago, unsuccessfully endeavored to decide—whether a certain paper, bearing date the 5th of August, 1867, was duly executed, and was the last will and testament of Lady Esmonde.

"As the will was drawn up originally when she was in health, Lady Esmonde left certain furniture to her daughter, Lady Granard. In the subsequent document that gift was omitted. The amount of property affected by the alteration was comparatively small; and yet that is the most serious discrepancy between the earlier and later documents which the defendants can discover. The inference is unavoidable that the occasion of her last illness was not the time at which Lady Esmonde resolved to leave the bulk of her property away from her daughter, and that the will of Aug. 5, 1867, was in the main the execution of a purpose entertained long before. It differed somewhat from the previous draft; it was more severe to the disinherited daughter, but the difference was confined to minor particulars; and, looking at all the circumstances, we have no reason to doubt that the jury came to a sound conclusion in upholding the will.

"At the same time, the defendants had some reasonable grounds of complaint, and were amply justified in demanding inquiry. From Lady Granard's evidence, it seems that she was treated with extraordinary harshness and suspicion by the family during her mother's illness, and that she was hindered from communicating with her. The Countess states that she was summoned from London by telegram when the paralytic seizure occurred; that she remained at Johnstown Castle, where her mother was living, from the 6th of August to the 17th of September, a period of six weeks, and during the whole of that time she was never allowed to be alone with Lady Esmonde, or to have uninterrupted conversation with her. The impression left by her evidence is that the young lady was watched with great jealousy, and was not permitted to have that undisturbed communication with her dying parent to which, as a daughter, she was certainly entitled.

"But, however much that circumstance is to be regretted, it has really no effect on the main question—the validity of the will. The real public importance of the case is unhappily derived from the religious strife imported into it. The charge of priestly domination over the mind of Lady Esmonde is not distinctly disproved, and it is not disputed that more than one clergyman conferred with her on the subject of the bequests. The whole story is a lively but far from agreeable illustration of the war creeds in Ireland.

"Dr. Ball summed up for the defendants. He abandoned the charge of undue influence and fraud. Mr. Macdonough replied for the plaintiffs. Judge Lawson charged the jury, confining their attention to the question of capacity at the time of the execution of the will. The jury, after twelve minutes' consideration, found a verdict establishing the will."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. J. STEVENSON, To morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Divine Service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

☞ REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL PREACH To-morrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES T. HYDE, of Connecticut.

☞ FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach Sunday Morning. No service in the evening.

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, West CHESNUT Street.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½; Adult Bible School at 2½, and Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above WALLACE. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—REV. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, 29th inst., in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. JACOBUS, Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach in this Church on next Sabbath morning and evening. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. 8 27 2t*

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN—TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—The Pastor, Rev. W. E. LJAMS, having returned, will preach To-morrow. Subject—Morning discourse—The Recent Total Eclipse; Its Moral Impressions and Suggestions, as Observed by an Eye-witness. Evening discourse—"The Secret of Personal Influence."

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time. Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 19 s6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between AUGUST 10 and SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL, Collector Fourth District, Penna.

8 28 3t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

CLOTHING.

READY FOR THE FALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

To-day make their bow to an appreciative public in view of the

CLOSING SUMMER AND THE OPENING FALL.

TO-DAY WE BEGIN TO REALIZE that though the AUGUST SUN still shines POWERFULLY in the daytime, the pleasant influence of his beams IS A THING OF THE PAST, when NIGHTFALL comes on, and the DEWS OF EVENING are upon US.

Let us, therefore, put on our

LIGHT FALL OVERCOATS,

To keep off rheumatism.

FINE CHEVIOT FALL SACKS,

To defend against the dews of night.

BEAUTIFUL CASSIMERE SUITS OF GORGEOUS COLORS, OF RARE STYLES OF FINISH, OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia, And their Boys, Boys, Boys, Are respectfully welcomed

TO THE

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

TO LOOK AT

THE FALL GOODS

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAIN

Between Philadelphia and New York.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, August 29, 1869,

A Fast Express Train will leave West Philadelphia Depot for New York, at 8 P. M., arriving at foot of Cortland street at 11:30 P. M. This train will run Sunday nights, taking the place of the 6:45 P. M. line, which will be discontinued as a Sunday train on and after August 29.

The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily except Sundays.

1t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES

OF

MUSLINS,

Bought under market rates for CASH, and offered at less than our usual

LOW PRICES.

IN SHIRTINGS.

NEW YORK MILLS,	ARKWRIGHT,
OUR OWN MAKE,	FORESTDALE,
WAMSUTTA,	ARLINGTON,
WILLIAMSVILLE,	WHITNEY,
WARREN,	HILL,
HOUSEKEEPER,	BRIGHT'S,
PEQUOT,	TRENTON.

IN SHEETINGS.

8-4 WALTHAM,	10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,
8-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,	10-4 WALTHAM,
9-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,	11-4 HUGUENOT,
10-4 UTICA,	12-4 HUGUENOT.
10-4 PEQUOT.	

IN PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS.

6-4 UTICA,	5-4 WAMSUTTA,
6-4 WALTHAM,	5-4 NASHUA,
5-4 PEQUOT.	5-4 BOOT.

IN UNBLEACHED GOODS,

An Immense Stock, comprising every make.

JUST RECEIVED,

TEN CASES CANTON FLANNELS.

All the above by the yard, piece or package, according to the wants of

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We are determined to increase our already

LARGE MUSLIN TRADE,

By always keeping the prices so low as to make it the interest of every consumer in and near Philadelphia to deal exclusively at our house.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Corner of Eighth and Market Streets,

8 14 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy,

Imported direct, and for sale by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO., S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO., Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HERERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO., No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS, No. 213½ Walnut street.

8 7 stuth 1m4p

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire	$3 25
Children[" "	1 25
Servants " "	1 50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

6 24 tf

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1¾ and 6 o'clock P. M., Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

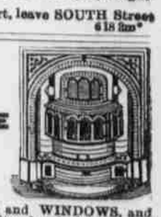
GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 2m*

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,



With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1m*p

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Log-Rolling in Washington—How the Lobby is Managed, According to Parton—Have We a Congressional Harem?—Food for Thought and Food for Fun—The Dunbar Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

FOOD FOR FUN.

The articles from the pen of James Parton which have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August and September, entitled respectively "The Strikers of the Washington Lobby" and "Log-Rolling at Washington," have afforded a good deal of amusement to the knowing ones among the old stagers of the lobby. It is a mystery even to those outside the lobby, and who are but casual observers of its operations, how Parton, who is usually a shrewd observer, could have had the "wool pulled over his eyes," to use a common phrase, during his visit here last winter, in the manner which the tenor of his articles indicate. I am afraid he came here with the impression that Congress was an innocent, highly moral, and much abused body, and that instead of seeking for competent and disinterested witnesses, he went directly to the accused to ascertain whether his impression was not the correct one. Very few criminals, when asked by the Judge, "Guilty or not guilty," are so utterly lacking in judgment as to answer in the affirmative. Could Mr. Parton listen to the criticisms upon his articles of those who know something about the lobby, and the connection of members of Congress therewith, he would, I think, come to the conclusion that he had been put upon the wrong scent. I saw the other day an old lobbyist who has been here for many years, and who has amassed a fortune in the business, reading the article on "The Strikers of the Washington Lobby." Every few minutes he would stop, lay down the *Atlantic*, and laugh immoderately. Upon being questioned as to the cause of his mirth, he said, "I am laughing at the idea of anybody being such a fool as to suppose that members of Congress ever openly take money for their votes." And then he added, with a knowing wink, "If this fellow Parton had come to me, I could have shown him that the business isn't transacted in that way."

WHERE PARTON GOT HIS FACTS.

Mr. Parton spent about three weeks here last winter, and was the guest of General Butler. He was introduced to nearly all the Senators and members. His reputation as a writer had preceded him, and it was not unknown that the object of his visit was "to write up the lobby." He was here in the midst of the gay season, and he was feted, dined, and wined socially *ad libitum* by Congressmen. I have not heard that the members of the lobby proffered him a dinner, or tendered him any information on a subject that they, of all others, may be presumed to know most about. In fact, Mr. Parton confined his associations almost exclusively to Congressmen, and got his opinions of Congress from them. Now it is natural to suppose that every Congressman he met gave a good account of himself; and if Parton made any allusion to the reports of "jobs" which have been or were then being put through Congress, the virtuous member or Senator at once denounced it as a calumny put in circulation by those terrible "strikers." If Mr. Parton accidentally heard that General Butler was deeply interested in the Alta Vela claim, then before the House, as he no doubt did, for it was well known here, I suppose he put that down as a "striker" story. The truth is Mr. Parton undertook to get his views of the lobby from the silent partners of that institution, and the result is apparent. He has succeeded in whitewashing one part of the firm, and partially exposing the vice of the other part.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR PARTON.

Everybody likes to believe in the virtue of the National Legislature. It is only when the truth is brought home by the most obstinate array of facts that we begin to doubt whether *all* the Congressmen are virtuous. That there are some men in both houses who are above suspicion, no one will doubt, but that they are the most numerous class is disputed by the number of enormous "jobs" that are got through every session. How does Mr. Parton account for the existence of a lobby at all? What makes the lobby possible but the existence of corrupt legislators? The "strikers" whom Mr. Parton writes about are no part of the regular lobby. They are miserable devils who eke out a precarious existence by picking up odd bones thrown them by the members of the genuine, recognized power known as the lobby. They do not support style here. They don't keep elegant suits of rooms fitted up in a palatial manner, with sideboards well stocked with the best liquors, the choicest wines, and the rarest and most costly brands of cigars. The Congressional flies never come into the parlor of the hungry spiders whom Mr. Parton denominates the "strikers." As I mentioned in this correspondence last winter, the most noted lobbyists are the relatives of Congressmen, or their friends. People as unsophisticated as Mr. Parton have often wondered how it is that Congressmen who come here so poor that they are forced to take their families to second-class boarding-houses, are enabled in a few years—sometimes at the end of a single session—to fit up and maintain magnificent establishments. Everybody who has lived in Washington knows that fine houses, fast horses, and liveried servants cannot be supported on five thousand a year. Perhaps Mr. Parton can tell us how it is done.

HAVE WE A CONGRESSIONAL HAREM?

In his investigation of Washington, Mr. Parton seems to have been unusually superficial, and to have reached his conclusions in the most extraordinary manner. When he wanted to find out whether the Congressmen were all honest, he went to each member and interrogated him on that subject. So, when he wanted to satisfy himself that every woman employed in the Treasury was equal to Cæsar's wife in point of virtue, he visits the building when everybody was hard at work, and of course on their good behavior. Did he expect to find the Treasury girls and the Congressmen *in flagrante delicto* then and there? As the veteran lobbyist to whom I have already alluded would say with that knowing wink of his keen eye, "the business is not done in that way." If he had gone to some of the wives of these virtuous Congressmen, if he could have broken through the veil which many a wronged woman throws over the guilt of her husband for the sake of her children, he would probably have written differently. "Hannah Tyler," whether a myth or a reality, was right, as everybody here who will take the pains to investigate can ascertain. Heads of bureaus in the Treasury will tell you that there are women employed there who are incompetent and troublesome, but they cannot turn them out because they have a powerful friend in some member of Congress. Of course no one will say that every woman in the Treasury is lacking in virtue, nor that every member of Congress keeps a mistress there. But that there are mistresses employed there, and that Congressmen put and keep them there, is a fact so well known that I am surprised that even Mr. Parton failed to discover it.

THE DUNBAR FRAUD.

In his article on "Log Rolling at Washington," Mr. Parton gives, as an illustration of how Congressmen may be mistaken, the case of one Dunbar, who received an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for instructing the furriers of the army in some particular method of shoeing horses and curing diseases of horses' feet. When the army appropriation bill was up last winter, Mr. Wood, of New York, not the most virtuous man in the world, but still sometimes right, arose and moved to strike out all that related to the appropriation for Dunbar, and the motion was agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Parton relates how he, being acquainted with the merits of the case, went to work to lobby for Dunbar, and finally got the appropriation restored when the bill came into the House. Now Quartermaster-General Meigs, who ought to be authority better than Mr. Parton on this subject, says that the Dunbar system is a failure; that although Mr. Dunbar has already received nineteen thousand dollars out of the twenty-five appropriated by Congress, he has not succeeded in instructing one farrier in the secrets of the system. Furthermore, he states that every horse that has been shod under Dunbar's instructions has been incurably lamed. So much for that. As an essayist, Mr. Parton may be a success, but as a historian of the lobby, he is not quite up to the mark. JOSEPHUS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1869.

Well, the contest between the

'Arvards and the Hoxfords

is over, and I am glad of it. I rejoice that one more international event is settled, even though Mayor Oakey Hall did not have the opportunity of firing off one hundred guns in honor of it in City Hall Park. About half-past one o'clock the excitement commenced around the newspaper offices here, and kept pretty well up all afternoon. After this there was peace along Park Row and Broadway, and when half an hour afterwards news came that the Hoxfords had won by three lengths, every native-born American felt that the ineffable disgrace of having been six seconds behind could never be washed out. Our national importance has gone; our idolized institutions are tottering; the bulwarks of our national liberty are levelled to the dust; the eyes of the goddess of liberty are red with weeping; the stars have vanished out of our banner, and the stripes—suggestions of infamy!—alone remain. Was it for this that our grandpas fit into the Revolution? Brother Jonathan is down in the mouth. Uncle Sam hangs his head, and blushes to own himself a man. Columbia is no longer the gem of the ocean—or if she is, she is but a diamond in the rough. Them bloody Hoxfords (drat 'em!) got three lengths a'ed, and them blarsted 'Arvards six seconds be'ind! Isn't it 'ideous?

Those New York Correspondents

who were going to achieve such wonders at Halifax appear to have been doing very little after all. The fact is the public seems to be slowly but surely settling down to the conviction that the New York correspondent, with the funds in his pocket, and the newspaper and the public at his mercy, is rather apt to be a fraud. He is far away from his native land; unaccustomed champagne and sherry flow around him like water, and he drinks like a fish. I do not say that this is the case with any of the Halifax young gentlemen, *but* where are those letters that were to have been published, and which, it was supposed, detailing every movement of the Prince, would fill the Philadelphia newspapers with dreadful jealousy? Not one of those letters has yet appeared, and the managing editors of the various New York newspapers pine after them in vain. It is not presumable that the prince's governor has shut down upon the correspondential staff. Such an idea is not to be for one moment entertained. I lean to the more likely supposition that the charity of New York correspondents (to themselves) began in this instance abroad instead of at home, and that the majority of them had entered into engagements to prepare so many exclusive accounts for British journals as to leave themselves no time to write for the journals in New York they were supposed to represent. Time will show whether I am right. Prince Arthur, at any rate, cannot complain that hitherto he has been overwritten here.

There was a report on Wall street yesterday afternoon that

Louis Napoleon was Dead.

The spread of this report was helped by the known fact of the Empress Eugenie's sudden and unexpected return to Paris. Consequently there was a great deal of happening in and out of the Gold Room, and between that and the Harvard and Oxford row, the metrop. hardly knew which end of her was uppermost.

Stephen Massett (Jeemes Pipes of Pipesville) has gone heavily into the preaching business lately. By the cut of the jib he looks like a sailor, but in a floating Bethel, I have no doubt, he would exercise a rugged eloquence corresponding to Byron's "forty-parson power." He possesses the art of getting gratuitous notices from the daily and weekly papers, which, in this selfish centre, is an extremely useful art in a business point of view.

Theatrical Gossip.

What do you think they are going to run next Monday week at the Olympic? *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, with Mrs. G. C. Howard as "Topsy." By-the-by, why don't some scissorial genius take hold of Mrs. Stowe's last article in the *Atlantic* and make a sensation play out of it? The plot would be quite as fine as many that have been played upon the stage in this city during the last year or two, and would be a pleasant contrast to the moral insipidity of her brother's healthy play of *Norwood*. Oh, they're a bright family, these Beechers—one of them the principal ism of the Hub, and the other of Gotham.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Pioneer Patriot" at the Walnut.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appeared, with much applause, in a romantic drama of the American revolution. Mr. Watkins is the author of this production, and it does him considerable credit. Novels generally lose in the process of dramatization, but in this instance one of Sylvanus Cobb's stories has been boiled down to its essence, and we have two brief acts crammed full of love, patriotism, and slaughter. The drama is an improvement on the novel; it does not waste any words, but goes straight to the point in every instance, relying upon action rather than declamation for success. The perils of the patriots are fearful, but just when their sufferings and the suspense of the audience become too great to be borne, the enemy is invariably scattered with terrific slaughter. The massacre of the red-skins is fearful, two or three chiefs and any number of braves being finished off at almost every scene, and by every variety of the killing process, from roasting half a hundred or so in a burning mansion to picking them off one by one with the deadly rifle.

The merits of the piece may be summed up in one word—terrific. Of course it was a success—it could not be otherwise; for where is the reader of a dime novel or the average *habitue* of the gallery of a theatre that could resist being thrilled to the heart's core at a picture of patriotic suffering during the Revolutionary war, or fail to feel a savage delight when Tories and Indians received their just dues in the shape of all the agonizing forms of death that bloodthirsty playwrights can invent?

The same drama will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe will appear on Monday in *Sinbad the Sailor*.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will commence a season at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, September 6.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN { *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PRESERVING JARS, Preserving Cans, Preserving Bottles, Preserving Tumblers, Corks and Sealing Wax, And all Articles necessary For Putting up Fruits. *All goods delivered free.* FETHERSTON & CO.'S, No. 270 S. Second street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HAS
PUT DOWN THE PRICES.
CHARLES STOKES offers the balance
of his summer stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to close out,
in order to
make room
FOR THE *immense assortment* of
FALL and WINTER STYLES of
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
now in course of manufacture,
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

PEACHES, OH!
Sloops, schooners, boats, whatever floats,
Bring peaches up and down,
The railroad runs ten thousand tons,
Each blessed week, to town.

And carts go round, with shouting sound
That every household reaches;
The urchin drops kites, toys, and tops,
And pitches into peaches.

Preserve the fruit, who wish to do it,
And put some up in brandy,
In winter time, they are sublime,
In fact, they're always handy.

Preserve your gold, now thieves are bold,
In MARVIN'S magic SPHERICAL;
Ah! Marvin makes the SAFE that takes:
Quite sound and not chimerical,
Unimpeachable Safes for preserving valuables, sold by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street.

RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, Fancy Goods, etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold to make room for now arriving Fall importations. Those about to purchase will study their interest by calling and examining our large and varied stock. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for $53
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for $30
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—
Containing 125 pieces, for $29·50.
Containing 105 pieces, for $25.
Containing 103 pieces, for $15.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS, $1·15 and $1·35 per dozen, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT WINE GLASSES, $1 per dozen, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS QUART DECANTERS, $1·75 per pair, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

CHEW—TURNER.—On the 9th of August, by the Rev. James Mason, Mr. WILLIAM R. CHEW to Miss HENRIETTA TURNER, all of this city.

SAGUE—FISHER.—On June 17, 1869, by Rev. William T. Magee, M. D., Mr. HARRY SAGUE to Miss ANNIE E. FISHER, all of this city.

DIED.

BANCKER.—On the 26th inst., ANNE E. BANCKER, daughter of the late Charles N. Bancker, Esq.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 437 Chesnut street.

BRASSELL.—On the 26th instant, EDWARD, son of John and Ellen Brassell, aged 18 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 18 Middlesex street, Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday morning next at 9 o'clock.

GAW.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. KATE GAW, wife of William C. Gaw, and daughter of the late Banner and Catharine Thomas.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 211 Stamper's street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

GORMAN.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. WINNIFRED CRUELIA GORMAN, daughter of Mrs. Susan and the late John Stapleton, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 106 Spruce street, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

HOWARD.—On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH HOWARD, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Garrett Kitselman, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning next, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JOHNES.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 26th instant, WILLIAM H. JOHNES, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of William Ayres, No. 540 N. Seventh street, on Sunday morning, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock.

MULLEN.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, WILLIAM H. MULLEN, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1032 S. Eighteenth street, above Washington avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SCHMUCK.—On the 26th instant, BERNARD SCHMUCK, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 25th instant, MATILDA M., wife of George E. Wilson, and only daughter of Dr. W. C. Mulford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 268 Chesnut street, Camden, N. J., on Monday next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, August 27, 1869, LILLIE HUNT, eldest daughter of Comly and Hannah G. Wright, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Jacoby street, Norristown, Pa., on Monday, August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

21 mwsrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstuf

ALEXANDER R. HARPER, SUCCESSOR to John M. Harper, deceased, IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, second story. Salesroom of the American Watch. It*

ANOTHER VICTORY

OR

WATSON'S SAFES.

82 Hours in the Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

OFFICE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY.

MESSRS. J. WATSON & SON:—

Gents:—We had one of your large and well-known Inside Door Fire-Proof Safes in the great conflagration at Fifth and Columbia avenue, which occurred on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock. The Safe was exposed to a furiously intense heat for over 82 hours, and when taken out on Wednesday noon, the books, papers, and money were all found thoroughly preserved. We feel that your Safes deserve the entire confidence and patronage of every business man. Your Safes are fully what they represent to be, thoroughly Fire-Proof. We shall want another of the same size. Yours respectfully,

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, AND PHILADELPHIA AND EAST INDIA COCOANUT COMPANY.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

FROM THE LATE FIRE AT NINTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1869.

MESSRS. J. WATSON & SON:—

In the destructive fire that occurred at Ninth and Wallace streets, on Tuesday noon, we had one of your celebrated Fire-Proof Safes. It was exposed to an intense heat for about twenty-four hours. The building was large and filled with much combustible material. On opening the safe we found all our books and valuable papers completely preserved and as bright and fresh as when put in the safe. The heat-resisting qualities of your safes are really wonderful, and we think great advantage is derived from your inside door improvement. We shall want another of your safes.

S 27 tf D. & W. RING.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

DRY GOODS.

COTTONS! WOOLLENS! LINENS!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

Exhibit full lines of all the good makes and widths of SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

FINE SHIRTINGS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASINGS,
EVERY GOOD MAKE.

Black Cloths and Doeskins.
Fine Coatings and Trowserings.
Best Water-Proof Cloakings.
Flannels, Fall and Winter Use.
Linen Stock has some attractions.
$2·00 Black Silks, a bargain.
Black Silks, $1·00 regularly up to $3. 1 7 fsm

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 8wf

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS, ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Marseilles Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities.
Jacquard Spreads, heavy and light weights, all sizes.
Loom and Damask Table Linens, from 50 cents to $3 00.
Towels and Towelling in every variety.
12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, 6-4, and 5-4 Sheeting Muslins.
10-4, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 Sheeting and Pillow Linens.
All the popular makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14swtD51 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Insure Your Property in Home Companies First, in Preference to Foreign Ones.

SPRING GARDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

N. W. Cor. SIXTH and WOOD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1869.

Capital and Assets Nearly $700,000,

Invested as follows:—

Real Estate	$10,375 00
Ground Rents Improved	2,664 50
Mortgages	375,347 32
Interest unpaid	150 00
U. S. Loans, 1881, 6 per cents	127,788 00
Philadelphia City Loans, 6 per cents	66,434 00
Temporary Loans, with full security	6,090 00
203 shares stock N. Liberties Gas Co.	5,964 00
200 shares stock Man. National Bank	6,000 00
314 shares stock Penn National Bank	18,213 00
100 shares stock Commercial National Bank	5,825 00
561 shares stock Spring Garden Fire Ins. Co.	47,685 00
Cash	2,267 98
	$674,833 80

This Company is open for increased insurance on merchandise generally, lumber in yards and on wharves, buildings and furniture in the city and surroundings, at as low rates as are consistent with security to its policy holders.

Our merchants and business men's success is identified with the increased prosperity of the city of Philadelphia and the encouragement of its own institutions.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
JOHN A. FRY, Secretary. 8 14 sws tuths6trp

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
6 4 tfsturp6 E. S. HARLEY

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9 6p4

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation and the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

The firm also are the proprietors and preparers of the same physician's celebrated Worm Sugar Drops, which, while pleasant to the palate and a treat to the child, effectually remove worms, and act as a mild purgative medicine, cleansing the system and removing those premonitory causes which might terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases.

Invalids suffering from any of the diseases to which we have alluded, or from dyspepsia, should send to

DR. WISHART,

At No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And obtain a circular, setting forth in detail the properties of the medicines sold by him.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

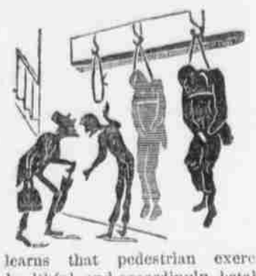
A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXVIII.

TWIGGS TRIES A FISHING TOUR IN THE COUNTRY.



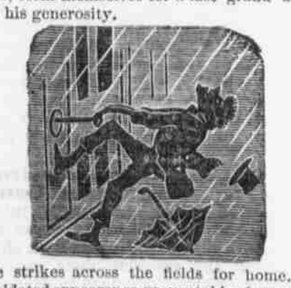
He learns that pedestrian exercises are always healthful, and accordingly betakes himself by foot to a rural hotel, about twelve miles from the city, much frequented by tourists. The landlord, as it is near bed time, is glad to show him "just one vacancy left."

He passes a rather disturbed night, not having quite got "the hang" of that kind of sleeping, but passes a more unpleasant day, for he had no sooner "got a bite" than the stone tipped on which he was standing, and completely upset his calculations for the day.

He dries himself in the sun, but his clothes shrink so, that when he presents himself to the ladies of the hotel in the evening, he so completely horrifies their sense of modesty that they "cut him" for the rest of his stay.

To avoid falling into the water, this time he climbs a tree and casts his line while perched on a bough. Falling again, he neatly escapes the water by an old limb catching him in his pantaloons, holding him "high and dry."

He is disgusted with the country in general and his hotel in particular. He resolves to leave. The waiters, hearing of his intention the night before, form themselves for a last grand attack upon his generosity.



He strikes across the fields for home. His dilapidated appearance prevents him from taking the travelled road. A heavy rain comes on before night, but that he thinks a perfect luxury, compared with his past experience. He has some difficulty in making his wife hear the bell, as she, not expecting him so soon, has gone to spend a couple of days with her mother.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Lessing, the celebrated German poet, was remarkable for a frequent absence of mind. Having missed money at different times without being able to discover who took it, he determined to put the honesty of his servants to the test, and left a handful of gold upon the table.

"Of course you counted it," said one of his friends.

"Counted it," said Lessing, rather embarrassed, "no, I forgot that."

AN old unloved deacon, in his last hours, was visited by a neighbor who said:—

"Well, deacon, I hope you feel resigned to going?"

"Y-e-e-s," said the deacon, "I—I think I—I am resigned."

"Well," said the other, "I thought it might be consoling to you to know that all the neighbors are resigned also."

Tennyson on the Rail.

Break, break, break!
Oh! where can the breaksman be?
And in the ladies' ears I cannot utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

Oh! well for the "Railway Arms,"
Where the breaksman is smoking, they say,
Quaffing huge draughts of ale,
And forgetting the "permanent way,"

While the stately train goes on,
To destruction under the hill,
And the blame is laid on a vanished hand,
Or a signalman's fickle will.

Break, break, break!
I hope no collision may be,
For compensation when I am dead
Will bring small comfort to me.

Josh Billings on Milk.

I want to say sumthing.

I want to say sumthing in reference to milk az a fertilizer.

There are various kinds ov milk. There iz sweet milk, sour milk, butter milk, cow milk, and the milk of human kindness; but the mostest best milk iz the milk that hazzent the most water in it. Butter milk izzent the best for butter.

Milk iz spontaneous, and haz done more to encourage the growth of human folks than enny other likwid.

Milk iz lacteal; it iz also acquatic, while under the patronage of milk venders.

Milk iz misterious. Cokernut milk haz never been solved yet.

Milk iz also another name for human kindness.

Milk and bread iz a pleasant mixtur.

Sometimes if milk iz aloud to stand too long, a scum rises to the surface, which iz apt to skare fokes that live in cities, but it duzzent foller that the milk iz nasty. This scum is called kreme by fokes who inhabit the country.

Kreme is the parent ov butter, and butter iz 70 cents a pound.

The most kommon milk in use, without doubt, iz skim milk; skim milk is made by skimming the milk, which is considered sharp practiss.

Milk is obtained from cows, hogs, woodchux, rats, sheep, squirrils, and all other animals that have hair. Snaix and geese don't give milk.

I forgot to state, in conclusion, that cow milk, if well-watered, brings ten cents per quart.

A worthy citizen of Boston was desirous, some years ago, of being presented at a French state ball, but lacked the costume. Military uniform or a court dress was then, as now, indispensable, and it was too late to get either. His more fortunate friends, "in full rig," took leave of him at his hotel, with many expressions of regret that he could not accompany them. No sooner were they out of the house than he determined he would, at any rate, try the experiment. Within an hour he made his appearance at the door of the throne-room at Versailles, arrayed in all the glory of his best blue coat, white vest, and nankeens. Here the horrified master of ceremonies stopped him, and, pointing to his nankeens, endeavored by word and sign to convince him that his dress was not *comme il faut*, and that he must retire. "Dress! dress!" said the traveller, "not pass! not enter! Why, it is the same dress I always wear in the General Court at Boston!" No sooner were the words uttered than the door flew open, and the obsequious attendant, "booing and booing," preceded him, and announced in a loud voice, "Monsieur le General Court de Boston!" to the infinite amazement and amusement of his American friends.

POOR BOY!—A good story is told in Paris of a son of M. Bixio. This eminent man was for a short time incarcerated in the fortress of Vincennes, after the *coup d'etat*. His wife, accompanied by one of her sons, went to see him. They dined together in his chamber. The son was extremely sad and taciturn during the dinner, and at last attracted his father's attention. "Why, my dear boy, what is the matter with you?" "Nothing, father," replied the lad of eleven. "Nonsense: I see something *is* the matter with you. Come, tell me what it is." The boy blubbered: "Why, pa, I am so disappointed. I made sure of seeing you in a dungeon, chained to the wall, and you ain't."

—Baron Platt once, when visiting a penal institution, inspected the treadmill with the rest, and, being practically disposed, the learned judge trusted himself on the treadmill, desiring the warden to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly adjusted, and his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minutes, however, he had had enough of it, and called to be released, but this was not so easy. "Please, my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's set for twenty minutes: that's the shortest time we can make it go." So the judge was in durance until his *term* had expired.

German Without a Master.

SCENE—*Railway Terminus, Cologne.*

AMERICAN TOURIST (*ignorant of the German language*)—"Hi! Porter, can you speak English?"

PORTER—"Nein, Herr."

AMERICAN TOURIST—"Then can you tell me who does?"

POMPS AND VANITIES.—The mayor of a country town was questioning the boys at a ragged school, and he asked them what were the pomps and vanities of this wicked world? He asked them one by one, but they could not tell him. At last a little boy near the bottom said, "I know, sir—the mayor and corporation going to church, sir."

The little son of a Brooklyn tailor was saved from drowning by a workman at the risk of his life. While the dripping preserver placed the boy in his parent's arms, in a gush of gratitude the father offered to "iron out his clothes if he would send them along."

To make a valuable speckled dog bullet-proof, Mark Twain says, "Take off his hide and line it with sheet-iron. Russia iron is the best, and is slicker and more showy than the common kind. Dogs prepared in this way do not mind bullets."

The Rhode Islanders have got a new name for clam-bakes. They call them "aboriginal festivals."

There is a Gaelic proverb—"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

A lady in Leavenworth has been on a new-fashioned Grecian bend, and her husband has been on an old-fashioned American bender.

Why is an omnibus strap like conscience?—Because it is an inward check upon the outward man.

The shortness of life is very often owing to the irregularity of the liver.

THE MOST UNPOPULAR FRUIT IN SPAIN.—Isabella grapes.

How does a horse regard a man?—As the source of all his whoas.

The length of the north pole is not known. It has never been measured.

GENERAL LEE'S COLLEGE.

Strange Story About Mr. Peabody's Donation.

If the information I got this evening be reliable, Mr. Peabody's donation of $60,000 to General Lee's college to endow a professorship is likely to be of little use to that institution. The interest, which is only $3600 per annum, was intended to pay the professor, and $600 to go to the library yearly. It appears that in 1854, while the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was being built, the State issued two or three millions of coupon bonds. Selden, Withers & Co., bankers, of Washington, were appointed agents for their sale, and they appointed James Soutter, of New York, as their sub-agent. During a financial pressure Selden, Withers & Co. took upon themselves the responsibility of hypothecating several hundred thousand dollars of these bonds with Baring & Brothers and Peabody & Co., of London, with Soutter & Co., of New York, and perhaps other bankers. Soon after this Selden, Withers & Co. failed and made an assignment of all their property to pay their debts, leaving out the State of Virginia. Peabody & Co. had then in their possession $108,000 of these bonds. Early in the fall of 1854 Peabody & Co. sent these bonds by the steamship Arctic to their house in New York, and they were lost with the vessel off Cape Race. Mr. Peabody then demanded the re-issue of bonds to supply the lost ones; but this was refused by the Treasurer, and subsequently by the Legislature. Besides the above amount, Mr. Peabody had $35,000 of these bonds, purchased in his own right, prior to the failure of Selden, Withers & Co., which were also lost at the same time, and which the Legislature refused to pay when he memorialized that body in 1856. It is supposed to be the latter amount, with the interest accrued thereon, that Mr. Peabody recently donated to General Lee's College. As it has once been repudiated by the Legislature, the chances of its collection from the State in its present depressed condition is rather doubtful.—*Friday's Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

THE CAPITAL.

Remarks About Its Removal.

The Chicago *Tribune* keeps "pegging away" at the removal of the capital, with portentous persistence. It says that the hullabullo about the cost is absurd, for the reason that the present buildings might be made available for a National University and a military academy, while the new expenditures would cost no more at St. Louis than at Washington. It says:—

"The cost of removing the seat of government may, therefore, be summed up as follows:—

Expense of new and adequate buildings in the Mississippi Valley.....	$50,000,000
Deduct further expenses necessary to erect new buildings, if capital remains at Washington..	$20,000,000
Deduct value of existing buildings for university purposes.....	20,000,000
Total deduction.....	$40,000,000
Net expense of securing new and eligible capital buildings in the Mississippi Valley, and a National University at Washington.....	$10,000,000

"But as it would cost the latter sum to build a national university if we may leave the capital where it is, it follows that, if we would accomplish the double end, viz.: both adequate accommodations for the Government, and also a National University, it is as cheap to arrive at it by a removal of the seat of government Westward as without it."

THE CAMBRIA.

Narrow Escape of the Steamship.

From the Montreal Witness, Aug. 24.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Europe informs us that the third steamship which was reported ashore on Trepassy Bay, simultaneously with the Germania and the Cleopatra, was the Hamburg steamship Cambria, bound for New York. She struck in shoal water in a dense fog, fortunately in calm weather and with but very little headway on, and the fog lifting almost immediately revealed a high precipitous coast, so near that the jib-boom of the steamer seemed almost to touch the cliff. A part of the cargo—several hundred boxes of lemons—was at once thrown overboad to lighten the bow, and she was floated off in about an hour. The ship was hardly well away from the coast when the impenetrable fog settled down again as d ensely as before, having unveiled the shore just long enough to reveal the terribly imminent danger in which for that brief period the vessel was placed.

Scrapings.

—Chicago is organizing a yacht club.

—Paducah, Ky., wants a cotton fair there this fall.

—Lynn, California, is a great shoe manufacturing town.

—Minnesota thieves make off with millstones and saw-mills.

—Troy hopes to make its debt $1,000,000 by the end of the year.

—A raft of lumber, worth $50,000, recently passed Winona, Minn.

—A hominy factory in Terre Haute, Ind., sends its goods as far off as Scotland.

—Dover, N. H., also has a "fire bug" whom it thinks worth paying $400 for.

—Atlanta, Ga., is called the Chicago of the South. It *is* a pretty hard place.

—Cincinnati and St. Louis talk of a league, offensive and defensive, against Chicago.

—At a grand fish-fry near Chillicothe, Ohio, lately, 1200 pounds of fish were served up.

—A lady out West has given birth to her thirty-first child, the oldest being but twenty-nine.

—A Strafford, N. H., lady is asserted to have kept an undying fire upon her hearth for sixty-one years.

—A Canada sheriff having a writ of attachment against the estate of a dead man, seized his widow's artificial teeth.

—Eight newly arrived Chinamen had their handsome pig-tails cut off by hair thieves in San Francisco the other day.

—A young lady in Illinois, having a dose "to be taken before going to bed," sat up until she got well, so as not to take it.

—A Nashua, N. H., confectioner recently found, on counting, that he had 50,000 pieces of coin, measuring a bushel and a half.

—A country lawyer in Illinois recently objected to the testimony of a witness on the sole ground that he was a citizen of Chicago.

—The best eclipse fable yet is about a young lady of Earleville, N. Y., upon whose breastpin the eclipse daguerreotyped itself.

—Cincinnati and St. Louis are each to ship "drum" corps of their prominent merchants to California on the first of September.

—A reptile with four egs, fan-like ears, the body of an eel, and the head of a dog, was recently taken from the Galena river.

—The Detroit *Tribune* thinks that the new moon talked of will not be of much service unless it is different from the old one, which is never seen on dark nights, when it is most wanted.

Political.

—A Detroit paper gives among its miscellaneous paragraphs a wood-cut of an immense eye, with the explanation beneath—"Portrait of Andrew Johnson. By himself."

—William Pond commences the publication of a Democratic penny daily in Albany this week, to be called the *Democrat*. It is to be "red hot."

—Rosecrans is said to have declined to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio because he is engaged in forming a company to build a railroad from the City of Mexico to Acapulco on the Pacific coast.

—Speaking of John Mitchel's arrest of General Dix, the Toledo *Blade* says it is time Congress put a stop to this persecution of loyal men by such ex-Rebels as "that infamous scab of humanity, John Mitchel, who would have been hung if he had met his deserts, like other Rebels whose necks were spared by a very questionable sentiment of mercy."

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. P. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 606 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 8 21 sw3t*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 807 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24sw12t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 8, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health, beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 3m

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages. The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elocution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVELAND. Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street between the hours of 9 and 2. 8 24 5t

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, tember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

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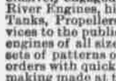

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UR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Morality of our Judgments.

There are two cases in which an intellectual ror may be justly said to involve, or at least to present, guilt. In the first place, error frently springs from the partial or complete sence of that mental disposition which is imied in a real love of the truth. Hypocrites, or en who through interested motives profess inions which they do not really lieve, are probably fewer than usually supposed; but it would difficult to over-estimate the number those whose genuine convictions are due to e unresisted bias of their interests. By the rm *interests* I mean not only material welling, but also all those mental luxuries—all ose grooves or channels for thought—which is easy and pleasing to follow and painful or ficult to abandon. Such are the love of ease, e love of certainty, the love of system, the bias the passions, the associations of the imagina-on, as well as the coarser influences of social sition, domestic happiness, professional intest, party feeling, or ambition. In most men the ve of truth is so languid, and their reluctance encounter mental suffering is so great, that ey yield their judgments without an effort to e current—withdraw their minds from all inions or arguments opposed to their own, nd thus speedily convince themselves of the uth of what they wish to believe. He who eally loves truth is bound, at least, to endeavor resist these distorting influences, and in so ar as his opinions are the result of his not aving done so, in so far they represent a moral ailing.

In the next place, it must be observed that very moral disposition brings with it an intelectual bias, which exercises a great, and often a ontrolling and decisive, influence, even upon he most earnest inquirer. If we know the haracter or disposition of a man, we can sually predict, with tolerable accuracy, many f his opinions. We can tell to what side f politics, to what canons of taste, to what theory of morals he will naturally incline. Stern, heroic, and haughty natures end to systems in which these qualities occupy the foremost position in the moral type; while gentle natures will as naturally lean towards systems in which the amiable virtues are supreme. Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the inquirer will glide insensibly to the ystem which is congruous to his disposition, nd intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. He can have observed human nature with ut little fruit who has not remarked how constant is this connection, and how very rarely men change, fundamentally, the principles they had deliberately adopted on religious, moral, or even political questions, without the change being preceded, accompanied, or very speedily followed, by a serious modification of character. So, too, a vicious and depraved nature, or a nature which is hard, narrow, or unsympathetic, will tend, much less by calculation or indolence than by natural affinity, to low and degrading views of human nature. Those who have never felt the higher emotions will scarcely appreciate them. The materials with which the intellect builds are often from the heart, and a moral disease is therefore not unfrequently at the root of an erroneous judgment.—*Luckey's History of Morals.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England met at Hull on the 28th of July. Rev. Francis Jobson, D. D., well known in this country, was chosen president for the year, by a plurality vote, having 120 votes to 107 for other candidates. The vote was by ballot, without any preliminary canvass or nomination. In his address, on taking the chair, he said that Methodists would always remain firm Protestants, and at one with all Evangelical Christians, and could have no fellowship with the Man of Sin. The proceeds of the Jubilee Missionary Fund amount to £179,973—above a million dollars. The Irish Conference was represented by Rev. James Tobias, who stated the great want of preachers in Ireland, and begged that some young men from England would come over and help them. Several large promises had been made towards the support of additional preachers. Friday was occupied with miscellaneous business, and on Saturday eighty-nine candidates for the ministry were received "on trial." Some of them were sent to the theological colleges, some assigned to circuits or other appointments, and one held in reserve for vacancies that may occur.

—A remarkable instance of Protestant prayers to dead saints has lately occurred in this state. The *Methodist Home Journal*, in its account of the proceedings of the late National camp-meeting, says that at a season of great interest the congregation sang with fervor a familiar hymn, while Rev. J. S. Inskip, with both hands raised, "invoked the spirits of Wesley, Fletcher, and all the redeemed in heaven to help them accept the truth in all its length and breadth."

—The sixth session of the Delaware Conference (colored) was held at Milford, Delaware, July 22, Bishop Janes presiding. Five preachers were received on trial and six received into full connection. Two preachers were received from other churches. The total increase is nearly five hundred. The vote on lay delegation was thirty-seven in favor of the plan and one against.

—A Methodist paper says:—"The Board of Trustees, about a year ago, created a 'Chair of Biblical Languages and Literature.' Meantime, the munificent sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed as an endowment to this chair by a gentleman of the Presbyterian Church, whose name we are not at liberty to give—a gentleman of the largest Christian sympathy and benevolence—the chair to be named in honor of the donor's revered and honored father."

—The Methodists report revivals in Sweden which have, within the past nine months, increased their members from 424 to 929.

—The statistics of the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain for the Conference year just closed, are of great interest. The Sunday School report shows 5328 schools, 103,441 officers and teachers, 701,801 scholars (an increase for the year of 9,781), and 36,372 scholars in society or on trial. The General Education Committee reports 698 day schools, 110,670 scholars, an increase of 8990. The amount of Government grants to the Wesleyan schools for 1868 was £82,611. The Winchester Normal School has an attendance of 132 students. The missionary contributions for the year amount to £180,000, equal to $900,000 specie. The Jubilee fund is reported as complete, netting £167,800.

BAPTIST.

—The Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, has called the Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The Rev. W. S. Post, D. D, of the Presbyterian Church, New School, having declared his change of views upon the subject of baptism, and offering himself for baptism and fellowship, he was received. He was baptized, and a council ordained him. All in Missouri.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* announces that the "Rev. H. Harvey, D. D., late pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dayton, Ohio, has been elected to the chair of Biblical Exegesis and Pastoral Theology in the seminary at Hamilton, and will probably accept."

—The Baptists of Boston and New England have just raised ten thousand dollars for the American Baptist Publication Society to establish a depository of the society in Boston.

—The Richmond *Herald* protested against the proposition to have the corner-stone of a Baptist Church in Winchester, Va., laid by Masons, on the ground of its incongruity, as Masonry is not a religious institution.

—The Baptist delegation on the Pacific Railroad, to look after the interests of their denomination, have awakened some jealousy in the East. The Boston *Watchman and Reflector* is now in trouble on account of the rumors which come thick and fast that the Californians intend to appropriate some members of that delegation to their own ecclesiastical use.

—The Baptist Ministerial Institute, recently held at Trenton, Mich., was attended by between sixty and seventy ministers. There were five courses of lectures, of about five lectures each—three lectures per day, occupying an entire week. The evenings were devoted to free discussion. By unanimous agreement a committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of the same kind next year.

—*A National Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute*, under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society, will be held at St. Louis, on November 2, 3, and 4. The General Committee having charge of this affair are a sufficient guarantee for its success; Rev. G. A. Peltz, the indefatigable pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, and whose praise is in all the Sunday Schools, being the Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Castle, the Secretary. The aim, we are informed, is not only to make this a national convention, but also to bring together so many of the great Sunday School workers of the country as to attract a very extensive gathering of the rank and file of those who constantly bear the burden and heat of the day in our Sunday Schools, as to cause this occasion to be unequalled not only in interest but in numbers.

Amongst the names of those who will be present on the occasion may be mentioned William Phelps, Esq., of New York; Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston; Drs. Griffith, G. D. Boardman, and Henson, of Philadelphia; Dr. Anderson, of New York; Rev. J. F. Elder, New Jersey; W. H. Sutton, Esq., New Jersey; Rev. A. T. Spalding, Kentucky; Dr. Manly, South Carolina; Rev. J. B. Simmons, New York; Professor Lowry, of Lewisburg; Dr. Hodge, of Wisconsin; Rev. E. G. Taylor, Illinois, J. R. Osgood, Indiana; G. F. Davis, Ohio.

The musical exercises of the occasion will be under the direction of the far-famed Theodore E. Perkins, Esq., of New York, and W. H. Doane, of Ohio.

The three days will be filled up with addresses of welcome, discussions upon every imaginable topic connected with all the varied range of Sunday School interests, essays, exhortations, etc., terminating with a sociable and festival, under the direction of a local committee of St. Louis Sunday School men. Doubtless it will be a splendid time.

EPISCOPAL.

—It is stated that on account of his extreme High-church proclivities, the Rev. Mr. Fiss, of Christ's Church, Plymouth, Mass., has been notified by Bishop Eastburn that he must not officiate in any Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Massachusetts.

—At the Episcopal Convention held at Evansville, Indiana, lately, it was "resolved that the present energies of this convocation be directed at once to plant the Church in any or all the towns on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, in Gibson county."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—There are eighty Congregational pastors, seventy-one acting pastors, fifty-five ministers without pastoral charge, and eight licentiates in Vermont, being in all two hundred and six ministers.

—Rev. Stuart Robinson's congregation (Second Presbyterian) have purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., and intend to erect thereon a new church edifice which will cost $100,000.

—On the 17th inst. the new house of worship of the Congregational church in Binghamton, N. Y., was dedicated to the worship of God. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, on "God's Three Temples: that built by Solomon, the body of the believer, and heaven." The preacher, a native of Binghamton, was the first person baptized in the church after its organization, in 1836, he being then an infant. On the next day, an ecclesiastical council duly installed the pastor, Edward Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn. The new edifice has cost nearly $50,000, and is a beautiful structure, finely situated. Dr. Taylor has accomplished a great work in securing its erection, and the church is prospering under his labors, and bids fair to become a great blessing to the growing city where it is situated.—*Independent.*

—Twelve students graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary last month. Eight of the class enter immediately on their work.

—The Rev. J. W. Healey, formerly of Vermont, now pastor of the Congregational Church in New Orleans, has been elected President of the New Orleans University.

—The Rev. Hiram Mead, of Nashua, has been appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Oberlin College.

—Professor D. S. Talcott, of Bangor Theological Seminary, has been compelled by ill health to suspend his labors for a season, and has gone to Fayal. He expects to return in about three months.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholics of Illinois seem to be in as much trouble as the Episcopalians with their ecclesiastical regimen. The two dioceses, Alton and Chicago, are without bishops, through the death of one and the insanity of the other, and their affairs are in the hands of provisional administrators, neither of whom appears to be in full sympathy with the Irish portion of his flock. Consequently, in sending out pastors to the churches, the wishes of the Irish majority in the churches are sometimes disregarded, and the people refuse to receive those who are American born or not Irish. The Alton administrator says:—

"This argues anything but a spirit of Christian charity. We are Catholics, and we have in Ireland both French and German priests; and Irish priests in France and Germany. What must the Americans of Springfield think when we will consent only to have Irish priests placed here. * * * It is the wrong spirit gotten up among you, and it must not and should not be allowed to govern you. I desire you to become Americans in feeling, but in your religion Roman Catholics."—*Independent.*

GERMAN REFORMED.

—The *Reformed Church Messenger* expresses gratification at an increase of candidates for the ministry. Of the eighteen young men who lately graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, thirteen have the ministry in view, and these embrace the most promising talent of the class. Among the remaining students in the institution a similar proportion also are looking forward to the ministry. The same is true of the students of other literary institutions of the Church, and especially of those at Mercersburg College.

—The Rev. Dr. Bomberger, of the Race street church, in this city, has been elected President of Ursinus College. This institution, located at Freeland, Montgomery county, Pa., was founded under a liberal charter in February of the current year.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Dr. Thomas Smyth, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., lately ordained his two sons—James Adger Smyth, one, a ruling elder in that church, and Augustine Thomas Smyth, the other, a deacon in the same church.

—The *Cumberland Presbyterian*, now published at Alton, Ill., gives an explanation concerning the case of Rev. Mr. Weir and his congregation of colored people, who left the Cumberlands and became Congregationattsts. It denies that the Presbytery ever rejected their application, or that color had anything to do with the case, as "Mr. Weir was licensed and ordained many years ago by Anderson Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, and from that date to the day he left our church had been a member of Presbytery on perfect ecclesiastical equality with all others. Moreover, he had been honored with an appointment as missionary to Africa, and had been in that country for several years, until the spring of 1868, when he returned to this country on an agreement between the Board of Missions and himself that he was to spend a year or two in missionating among the colored people of the South."

—The Rev. Jacob Helffenstein has resigned the pastoral charge of the Market Square Church in Germantown, and his resignation has been accepted.

—The Rev. W. J. Wylie, of Newcastle, Pa., has been appointed Secretary of the New School Sunday School Committee.

—The Rev. P. D. Cowan, of the last class in Union Theological Seminary, has taken charge of the Presbyterian churches at Rogersville and New Market, Tenn., as stated supply.

—The Rev. C. J. Hutchins, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fulton, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

—The Rev. Walter S. Drysdale has received and accepted an invitation to serve the Presbyterian church of Lawrenceville, Pa.

—Elmira First Presbyterian Church has invited Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., of Rome, N. Y., to become its pastor. Dr. Knox is expected to return from Europe in October, with health improved.

—The Rev. O. H. Seymour has removed from Hammondsport, having accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Trumansburg, New York.

—The Rev. D. V. Marsh, formerly missionary at Mosul, Turkey, has been offered the Presidency of the Female College at Rogersville, Tenn., but has declined.

—General Alcorn spoke at Hernando, Miss., a few days ago. He declared himself in favor of universal suffrage and general amnesty, but he exhorted his hearers to support Republicanism to secure the proper fruits of these.

—The Reading *Times* says:—"A desperate attempt is now making by certain 'sore heads' in Reading who failed to secure offices for themselves or friends, to disorganize the Republican party."

—According to the Houston (Texas) *Times* (Dem.), a feeling of apathy has taken possession of the ex-Rebels of that State. That paper calls upon them to arouse and organize, or the radicals will carry the day.

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The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
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Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
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Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

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Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 dm No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,

6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

255 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 59 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

RAILROAD LINES!

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 4:05, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $10; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:05 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	6:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Princeton, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WILL OF JOHN WARNER GRIGG.

Bequests of $117,000 to Public Institutions—Legacies to Executors, Friends, Servants, Etc. Etc.

We present to our readers to-day a very full outline of the will of John Warner Grigg, recently deceased, which has been admitted to probate. The deceased was a son of the well-known John Grigg, who died several years since intestate, under circumstances that excited some popular comment as to whether a will had not been framed and subsequently destroyed. John Grigg, it will be remembered, was the founder of the great publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., and his wonderful business tact, tempered by keen foresight, enabled him to retire from honorable traffic a millionaire.

The will of John W. Grigg is as follows:—

This is the last will and testament of me, John Warner Grigg, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, hereby revoking all other wills heretofore made by me:—

First. I direct all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid by my executors hereinafter named, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease.

Second. For the purpose of paying my debts and the legacies hereinafter bequeathed and for the purposes of this my will, I order, direct, and empower my executors to sell all and any part of my real and personal estate not herein specially devised without liability on the part of the purchasers to see to the application thereof, and to apply the proceeds of sale for the purposes of this my will.

Third to eleventh contain the following bequests:

To the Contributors to the Penna. Hospital	$50,000
To the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia	10,000
To the Foster Home Association of Phila	10,000
To the Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
To the Merchants' Fund Society of Phila	10,000
To the House of the Good Shepherd	10,000
To the First Troop of Phila. City Cavalry	10,000
To the Union Benevolent Society of Phila	5,000
To each of the seven Soup Societies of the City of Philadelphia, namely—the Northern, Central, Western, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, and Southwark—$1000	7,000
Total	$117,000

Twelfth. Bequest to "my friend James L. Maher," Philadelphia, $10,000, clear of all taxes.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Bequests "to my faithful friend and servant" John Curran and James Toomey, each $5000 clear.

Fifteenth. I give and bequeath to my friend Charles Bullen Dunn, of the city of Philadelphia, the gold watch and chain formerly the property of my deceased father, John Grigg, now in my possession. I also give to the said Charles Bullen Dunn the single stone diamond breastpin, formerly the property of my father, and now in my possession. I further give and bequeath to the said Charles Bullen Dunn all of my furniture and household goods of every kind, all of my books, pictures, engravings, prints, jewelry, trinkets, and articles of ornament or curiosity, no matter where the same, or any of them, may be found at the time of my death; and also all my carriages and horses, harness, equipments, and all other matters connected with or in any way belonging to the same, free of any deduction for collateral inheritance tax, or United States legacy or succession tax or duty.

Sixteenth. Bequeaths to Charles Bullen Dunn, his heirs and assigns forever, the brownstone fireproof building and lot of ground No. 226 Walnut street.

Seventeenth. Bequeaths $25,000 clear, in trust to executors "for the benefit and advantage of my nephew, John Grigg Lee," the whole or any part thereof to be expended at their discretion for his support, maintenance, or education during his minority. Upon his attaining the age of twenty-one, the entire income from said principal and savings to be paid to him, and such part of the principal as they think proper; and upon his reaching the age of twenty-five, the entire principal is to be paid him.

Eighteenth. Bequeaths to the executors in trust $75,000 clear, "for the benefit and advantage of Grace, the child of Sarah Jane Chute, aged about four years, in the manner following:—"I desire my said executors, or the survivor, to apply, according to his or their discretion, without accountability for so doing to any one, the whole or any part of the income arising from this bequest of seventy-five thousand dollars, to the support, maintenance, and education of the said Grace during her minority; any unspent income is to be added to and accumulate as part of the principal of this bequest. Upon the said Grace reaching the age of twenty-one years I authorize my executors, or the survivor, should they or he deem it advisable, to pay to her a sum out of the said principal bequest not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and also the entire net income arising from said principal, or the remainder thereof during her natural life. Upon her death the accumulated principal is to be equitably divided among her descendants; should she have no children she may dispose of the principal by will, or by any instrument in the nature of a will, notwithstanding she may be at the time married and under coverture. This bequest of seventy-five thousand dollars is to be considered as due and payable at the time of my death, and the interest thereon is to be computed from that time."

Nineteenth. Directs his remains to be interred in lots 48 and part of 46, where his father's body is interred; requires the lot and monument to be kept in good order at the expense of the residuary estate, and directs it to be used only for the interment of his mother and sisters.

Twentieth. Directs that should it become necessary by reason of any deficiency of the estate to make any abatement, none of the personal legacies shall be diminished.

Twenty-first. Bequeaths the residue and remainder of real and personal estate, if any, to Charles Bullen Dunn, his heirs, etc.

Lastly. George N. Biddle and Charles Bullen Dunn are made executors.

Codicil dated same day, February 22, 1868, bequeaths the bequest to Grace Chute, in case of her death without heirs and without a devise, to the residuary devisees and legatees before named.

THE PEACH MARKET.—The demand is commensurate with the supply. A very active trade was driven this morning on Boston account. Good peaches sold at 50 to 75 cents per basket, and choice varieties, particularly Crawford's Late, $1 to $1·25 per basket. There were landed on Delaware avenue this morning, 41,510 baskets.

Propellers—Josephine Thompson, W. Whilldin, Commodore H. A. Adams, Meinder, and Roanoke, from Maryland, brought up 17,149 baskets.

Barges—David and Lucy, from Odessa, Del.; W. W. Suits, from Black Bird, Del.; Daylight, from Odessa, Del.; Hannah Sophia, per Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; D. R. Kennedy, from Bohemia, Md.; and Willie and Wallie, from Odessa, brought up 15,037 baskets.

Sloops—Fanny, from Diston's Farm, and Planter, from Odessa, brought up 1550 baskets.

Schooners—Loper, from Black Bird; General Taylor, from Whitehall, Del., and Village Belle, brought up 3274 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, brought up 4000 baskets.

PARTIAL RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.—Mr. Turrell Tuttle, the broker at No. 134 S. Third street, who was robbed yesterday morning of a tin box containing valuable bonds and deeds, has recovered a portion of their contents under singular circumstances. While sitting at his residence, No. 1456 N. Eleventh street, last evening, he heard his dog barking violently in the rear yard, and sent a servant to ascertain the cause. She returned with a big bundle containing nearly all of the stolen papers. About 550 shares of railroad and other stocks and $1300 of coupons have not been returned. These, however, have been extensively advertised, and the thieves may yet be caught on the offering of them for sale. The gentleman so shabbily fleeced quietly walked down Third street this morning, carrying a new tin box in the place of the one not returned; and upon the last comer we have had the privilege of jotting down this item.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The Sunday School of the Broadway M. E. Church of Camden is now making an earnest effort to replenish and increase its library. For the purpose of raising the necessary funds, a fruit festival will be held for several days and evenings, commencing on Tuesday next, in a spacious tent adjoining the church. Melons, peaches, ice cream, and other refreshments will be furnished in great abundance, and as the object for which the festival is to be held is a worthy one, and the church is needy, we hope that the enterprise will receive the liberal support of the citizens of Camden.

ONCE MORE TO THE SEA.—Lest some should let the time escape them, we take the last opportunity to make it known that this evening Mundy's twelfth annual moonlight excursion to Atlantic City takes place. At 8 P. M. the last boat leaves Vine street ferry; so be there in time enough to save yourself the grief of looking over the waste of waters between this and the Jersey shore to see the train departing without you. The excursion gets back on Monday morning.

EXPRESS TO NEW YORK.—The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies announce that on and after Sunday next an additional express train will be run between this city and New York. It will leave the West Philadelphia depot at 8 o'clock P. M., and arrive in New York at 11·30 P. M. This train will run on Sunday nights, taking the place of the 6·45 P. M. train, which will be discontinued as a Sunday train after Sunday next.

CHILD DROWNED.—At 6 o'clock last evening the child of the captain of the barge William Petrie, aged about four years, fell from the deck of the barge, lying at the foot of Morris street, Kensington, and before it could be recovered life became extinct. It was about fifteen minutes in the water.

LIFTING TAXES.

The Receiver's Office Entered by Burglars—They Break Open Two Safes, and Decamp with $40,000.

Burglaries and fires in this city have had an alarming frequency of late—such a frequency, in fact, that all our notions of the impregnability of burglar-proof safes and fire-proof buildings have suffered absolute extinction. The safest risks known to the underwriters have entailed the heaviest losses, and safes of triple doors, hardened material, and complicated locks have been "gone through" like cigar-boxes.

A man nowadays that has a money bag, if he wishes to retain it, must sit upon it; or, has he a dwelling or store, he must sleep upon its roof surrounded by ready water buckets. A place offering every access to a robber, seems to be no more frequently despoiled than one barred, bolted, and vigilantly watched, and aware of this fact, perhaps we should not entertain any surprise at the robbery of last night, but consider that its fate to be sacked some time has already transpired.

This morning at an early hour it was discovered that the office of the Receiver of Taxes, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, had been entered and robbed. The safe doors were standing open, burglarious instruments lay around, and the bricks and mortar of demolished walls strewed the floor. An examination disclosed that some $15,000 in cash and about $25,000 in drafts, checks, etc., making a total of $40,000, were missing. As yet no clue has been discovered likely to lead to the apprehension of the robbers.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, Mr. John M. Melloy, occupies a portion of the first floor of the west wing of Independence Hall; the remainder being taken up by the old room of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Running between the two, with an entrance on Sixth street, and an exit on the main reaching between the wing and the main building to the Square in the rear, is a wide entry way. Opening upon this entry, a door of ordinary dimensions admits to the office, and passing through it we are at once in the wide room occupied by the clerks of Mr. Melloy. Around three of its walls—the northern, eastern, and western—are stationed desks, guarded by wooden railings, each of them appropriated to a single clerk. Against the southern wall, resting upon foundations in the cellar, is built the fire-proof safe or vault of the office. It is some 20 feet in length by 6 or 7 in width. Within it again is placed what was deemed a burglar-proof safe, of small capacity, but heavily made. This latter was the receptacle of the money received in the office during the day; each clerk, who had a small tin box solely to himself, placing therein the money he himself had taken, and then depositing both in the safe. The outer or larger safe is built of brick, and is closed in with an iron door.

Within the court-room back of the office, and the entry-way mentioned between the two, the homeless boot-blacks and newsboys who congregate in that neighborhood by scores frequently sleep at night, and as there they are in nobody's way and doing no harm, they are seldom disturbed. Last night the little fellows slumbered there as usual—some in the court-room, a few in the entry. About nine o'clock they were rudely awakened by three men, who represented themselves as officers, and ordered to leave under pain of being "locked up"—a terror to the poor children. Of course they obeyed, not doubting the authority of the strangers, and left—afterwards gathering on the steps of the building and resting against its walls. Some time after their ejectment, they heard a noise like pounding or hammering. It was not loud but perceptible, and continued, according to the testimony of the boys, until 2 o'clock this morning. They knew it was unusual, but suspected nothing wrong; and the apple-man at the corner, together with the hot-corn woman on the steps, agreed with them that it was occasioned by the men who had summarily driven out the sleepers making some repairs inside. At 2 o'clock the boys noticed the men make a hasty or rather a running exit from the eastern door of the building, and disappear in the darkness of the square, into which they directed their flight. Previously to this, a circumstence that they now remember, they had observed two other men prowling around the corner all the evening and night, vanishing with those who had been inside the office. Of the two outsiders, one walked constantly around the angle of the building, first on Sixth, then on Chesnut street, while his comrade stood leaning against the wall of the office, directly beneath a window, evidently for the purpose of hearing whether the operators within made too much noise, and apprising them if they did. That borner never being without an occupant all night long, no interest or surprise was excited by the presence of the strangers.

At this point further testimony falls—the remainder of the story must be speculation. An examination of the windows of the Court-room renders it more than probable that the burglars effected an entrance into the building by forcing the sash of the one at the southeast corner, and thence easily gaining the floor inside. Here they stumbled over and aroused the sleeping boys, and first arousing, then drove them from the place. From the court-room they issued on the entry by means of a door which opens thither; thence they proceeded to the rear door of the Tax Receiver's office, likewise opening on the entry. This was easily forced, the simple weight of a man, or the pressure of his shoulder, being all that was required to burst it and admit to the office. Their first task after getting into this room was to draw the shades of the street windows.

Then they collected the dusters and office coats of the clerks, which hung upon the walls, and gathered together everything else which could serve to deaden the sound of the bricks as they fell from the wall of the safe during the operation of demolishing it. On the floor, immediately in front of the iron door of the safe, they piled the garments. The cutting of the wall by means of chisels, and its tearing away by means of crowbars, were then successfully finished. The holdings of the lock being removed, the door of the outer safe was thrown open, and the burglars were at the small one containing the treasure. Here their task was more difficult, but they accomplished it. Manifestly, they were experts, and had come fully prepared with all needed tools. Several hours must have elapsed before they succeeded in chiselling out that piece of the safe door in which the lock was buried, but when once it was out the prize within was theirs. The tin boxes were lifted from their places, broken open and rifled, and everything else of any value inside the safe has disappeared. Either now or before the drawers of the different desks of the clerks were forced, and their contents abstracted. A complete ransacking of the office was made.

Something at length must have frightened them away. This is evidenced both by the testimony of the boot-blacks, who saw them run from the building, and by the fact that between three and four hundred dollars in money and twenty-five hundred in checks were found upon the floor this morning. A precipitate flight only would have dropped this money. These are the facts of the robbery.

The detectives are already engaged upon the case, but as yet have fallen upon nothing to give any hope of the discovery of the perpetrators.

GOT HOLD OF THE WRONG CUSTOMER.—A Jerseyman, yesterday, was driving through the Seventeenth ward a cart containing tomatoes, which he was disposing of at a far lower rate than the grocery men in the vicinity could afford to sell them. They had him arrested and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, on a charge of huckstering without a license. After all the witnesses had given their testimony, Jersey, to their surprise, produced the license from his pockets. They then charged him with not having a number for his cart, and on this the Alderman held him for a further hearing.

SERENADES.—The Liberty Cornet Band, Professor B. K. McClurg, leader, repaired to Chesnut Hill last night and serenaded General Joshua T. Owen at his residence. The General, who is a life member of the band, responded in a short speech to the compliment.

The Young Maennerchor Singing Society last night also tendered the compliment of a serenade to two of its oldest members, Martin Landenberger, Esq., and H. C. Van Bell, Esq.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Emma Davis has been held by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Emma was arrested last night in a store at No. 915 South Second street, just after having offered a counterfeit $20 note on the National Bank of Commerce in payment of some goods she had purchased. The proprietor alleges that a few nights since Emma also called at the same place and succeeded in passing a similar note upon one of his clerks.

ACCIDENT.—This morning about 9 o'clock Mrs. Mary Brogan, who resides at No. 1358 Salmon street, while crossing the street at Germantown road and Otter street, was struck by the shaft of a wagon pasing rapidly at the time. She fell and broke her right arm at the wrist. She was taken to the office of Dr. George P. Oliver, on Frankford road, who adjusted the fracture and had the woman conveyed to her own home.

CHURCH REOPENED.—Grace Church (P. E.), at Twelfth and Cherry streets, Rev. Dr. Suddards, rector, will be reopened to-morrow, after several weeks' renovation. Divine service will be held at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Notwithstanding the low stage of water in Fairmount dam, the May Queen and Star make regular trips. The Fenians will go to Falls of Schuylkill by Fairmount boats on Monday, 30th inst.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Monday next Company K, 69th Regiment, P. V. V. M., will give their annual excursion to Eastwick Park. During the day the company will indulge in target practice.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—George Michener, a Montgomery county farmer, was overhauled yesterday in the Seventeenth Ward, while driving a mule without shoes. Alderman Riddle fined him $10.

THIRD EDITION

JAPAN.

Interesting Advices from Admiral Rowan—The War Between the Mikado and the Rebel Ennomoto—The Latter Besieged and Defeated—A Naval Fight—The Nation Now at Peace.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Burlingame Mission.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The supposition that Mr. Burlingame's present mission is not authoritative receives not the slightest credence in official circles here.

Real Estate on the Rise.

Real estate owners in this city are gradually recovering from their scare about the removal of the capital, and property is again on the rise.

Sudden Death.

Donald McLeod, a Scotchman by birth, and for many years one of the literati of America, died suddenly in this city yesterday. He held a clerkship in the Treasury.

Advices From Admiral Rowan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Despatches to the Navy Department were received this morning from Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, dated from the United States flag-ship Piscataqua, Yokohama, July 23.

Anticipated War in Japan.

In anticipation of the war in the northern part of Japan, as indicated in previous despatches, the Aroostook, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, had been ordered to Hakodadi to afford any protection to our consul and any American interest that might be there.

Ennomoto Strongly Entrenched.

On the arrival of the Aroostook at the latter place, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford found Ennomoto strongly entrenched and determined to resist any attack on the part of the Mikado's land and naval forces.

A Stratagem.

As soon as the Mikado's troops had got in the rear of Ennomoto, it was determined to make a combined attack by land and sea.

Foreigners Advised to Leave.

The leaders of both parties informed the consuls and commanders of ships of war that they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners in Hakodadi, and requested them all withdrawn. The American Consul and his numerous family and connections sought protection on board of the Aroostook.

American Vessels at the Scene.

Rear-Admiral Rowan despatched the Oneida to Hakodadi, where she arrived in time to take an equal portion of the persons who sought our protection. The Iroquois, Commander Law, followed, to remain if necessary; if not, to return and report the state of affairs.

The Stonewall Does Service.

During the siege some good dashes were made by both sides. One of Ennomoto's ships was handled with ability, but the Stonewall was more than a match for a score like her.

Ennomoto Surrenders.

Ennomoto having lost his navy, and having his fort knocked down by the Stonewall, surrendered to save useless loss of life, and is now a prisoner in Yeddo.

Foreigners to be Protected.

Commander Williams had an interview with the commander-in-chief of the successful forces, who told him that foreigners would now be protected, whereupon he landed all the women and children, and sent the Aroostook to Nagasaki, as directed.

Peace.

The country is now at peace, and likely to remain so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner in his own castle, with his family.

An Income Razeed.

Tokagana, the most powerful and influential daimio, in the empire has been deprived of much of his income by order of the Mikado, at the instance, no doubt, of the southern princes, who combined and deprived the Tycoon of the almost supreme power which his family had held for hundreds of years.

The Japanese Government has advertised for proposals for the

Removal of Ennonoto's Sunken Fleet

from the harbor of Hakodadi.

Rear-Admiral Rowan, in a despatch dated Yokohoma, July 2, reports the disposition of the fleet as follows:—The Piscataqua, flagship, arrived at Yokahama on the 21st of June, the Oneida and Idaho were at Nagasakie, the Monocacy and Iroquois at Yokohama, the Ashuelots at Hiogo, the Aroostook at Hakodadi, the Maumee at Foo Choo, and the Unadilla at Hong Kong.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Split in the Conservative Ranks—The Drought—Close of the Schuetzenfest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The original Democratic Association, presided over by E. Batty Graff, is out in a long card this morning strongly opposing the present conservative Democracy, and claiming to be the true party. This has caused a split.

The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, is reported below.

The Schuetzenfest closed triumphantly last night.

The heat is intense, and the drought is becoming alarming. Fall trade is commencing.

FROM CAMP HANCOCK.

The City Guards Strike Tents and Start Home.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAMP HANCOCK, SUGFIELD'S BRIDGE, Aug. 28.—The City Guards Regiment struck tents this morning, and left at 12·30; all enjoying themselves very much.

Governor Geary could not make connections to be here in time to review the regiment, he being at Danville, Pa. He telegraphed he could not reach here.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	201⅜	West. Union Tele.	37
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	34⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	82¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106	Adams Express	56⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅜	United State	63
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅛	Gold	134
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88⅛	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	80⅛		

—Certain French railways allow a moderate share in the profits of the road to their employes. A good idea.

—In the Austrian army there are 175 generals, 271 colonels, 302 lieutenant-colonels, and 616 majors in active service.

SENTER.

What He Says of Brownlow.

A reporter has been talking with the new Governor of Tennessee. The following was a part of the conversation:—

Reporter—What do you think, Governor, about what the "restrictive" party say concerning Governor Brownlow; about his having made a political somersault?

Senter—Political somersault! I tell you Mr. Brownlow is to-day as strong, as ardent, and as unflinching a Republican as he ever was. In what has he changed? He is an enthusiastic Grant and administration man, and that's just what I am myself. Somersault, indeed! Why Brownlow is the youngest man of his age—if I may be permitted a seeming paradox—in the United States. He is a true progressive Republican. Probably you remember the fact that he intimated in his message to the Legislature in 1867 that the time would come when the franchise would have to be extended—that is, when it would be considered safe to trust the State in the hands of men who had been connected with the Rebellion—when, in fact, they had become loyal. At the late election he felt that that time had come, and he advocated the extension of the franchise. Was that making a political somersault? Stokes alleges that one of Brownlow's reasons for "going over" to our side was that he had three sons in State positions, well salaried, and he didn't want them to lose their places. The fact is, he has only one son in the said service of the State, and that son was given his position at my urgent demands, simply because he had worked so hard for the Republican party in the State without reward that I thought he ought to get something.

The New Legislature and the Negroes.

Reporter—Do you think that the New Legislature will disfranchise the negroes?

Senter—It will not even touch upon that subject. It will do nothing that the Republican party can call revolutionary; nor will it do aught that will injure vital interests of the State as they at present exist. The white people feel kindly toward the negroes, and Stokes did not speak truly when he said that they were beginning to persecute the blacks as of old, as for his talking about having the election nullified by the Federal Government, that is all buncombe. The election is a fixed fact. It was as fair a one as was ever held in any State, and the General Government would have no more right to nullify it than it would to nullify an election in Massachusetts. The "restrictives" charge that since the election outrages and murders by "Rebels" have become frequent, which is another falsehood. But two men have been killed in the State since the election, and they were men who voted for me, and they were killed while wrangling about politics by Stokes men, one of the murderers having been at one time an officer in his regiment.

Political.

—Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Mr. William Henry Smith, of the *Chronicle*, of that city, are making stump speeches for General Hayes.

—Williams, the colored conservative orator, opens the ball in Mississippi, assisted by S. W. Mannoway (colored), of Virginia. Judges Jefferds and Williams have published their lists of appointments to address the people.

—The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* thinks that John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York, will be the next President of the United States. He might be if it were not that the Republicans propose to have a word to say on the subject.

—The Little Rock (Arkansas) *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, says of the Rebel armies:—"The men who composed them yet live. The truths which animated them in the struggle still live, and will continue to live as long as the Constitution of our great Republic shall stand."

—Raphael Semmes, ex-pirate, ex-judge of probate, ex-editor, ex-professsor of moral philosopher, and sixth-rate public lecturer, uses up three columns of a Mobile paper in asserting that he has not been "bribed to do the dirty work of carpet-baggers and scalawags."

—While the Democratic Convention, says a Boston paper, acknowledged by a cheap resolution the "courage and bravery" of the men who defended the flag of our country during the war, they were careful not to give any of them a place on their State ticket. The soldiers will remember this.

—The Republicans of Warren county, Ohio, are divided into two parties, the allopathists and the homœopathists, the physicians of the former school defeating every candidate who has employed a doctor of the latter practice. It has been suggested that each school ought to be compelled to take its own medicines.

—Colonel John F. Asper, member of Congress from Missouri, opposes the present enfranchisement of the ex-Rebels in that State. He says that after the colored man is enfranchised he will be willing to extend the same boon to those who once undertook to destroy the State and the nation, believing that they will then be powerless to effect that object.

GENERALITIES.

Fruit Statistics.

New York is not the only place blessed with a bountiful supply of fruit this year. There is a locality in Michigan known as the St. Joseph fruit district, which has produced already 30,000 bushels of berries, with 30,000 bushels of blackberries yet to be gathered, and 800,000 bushels of peaches ripening. The sources of supply are set down by a local newspaper as follows:—

Peach trees	500,000	Quince trees	2,000
Pear trees	120,000	Grape vines	140,000
Plum trees	20,000	Strawberries, acres	330
Cherry trees	22,000	Blackberries, acres	700
Apple trees	150,000	Raspoerries, acres	300

A similar development of fruit culture is noticeable elsewhere at the West, and speaks well for American agricultural enterprise.—*N. Y. Sun.*

$15,000 Worth of Silverware Stolen.

At 9·45 o'clock on Thursday night the Thirty-second Precinct police notified the Central Office by telegraph that at 4 P. M. the residence of Mr. A. Schauck was robbed of about $15,000 worth of silverware and jewelry, and that no arrests were made. The particulars of the affair, as given by the telegraph, were so meagre that Inspector Walling telegraphed back for further particulars, and received a reply that "Mrs. Schauck and servants were at home, and saw the thieves get out of a window." Only this and nothing more! The stupidity of the sergeant in command at the Carmansville police station, whence the despatch came, prevented the possibility of obtaining any further particulars of the robbery last night. It was, however, learned that Mr. Alfred Schauck, the victim, is a wealthy iron founder, doing business at No. 430 First avenue, and resided at Carmansville. It is more than probable that the house was entered by sneak thieves, who ascended to one of the upper floors and succeeded in making their escape with the valuable plunder.—*N. Y. World.*

Boutwell's Successor in Congress.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 26.

Governor Boutwell's successor does not yet reveal himself very clearly to the voters of the Seventh district, though some Lowell people believe his name is Richardson. But which one of the Richardsons they are in doubt. The story that Judge Hear will be a candidate has no foundation whatever. He is wanted in the Cabinet, and does not wish to leave it. The President sent for him, yesterday, to join the New Hampshire party, and he is now in Concord, N. H., instead of his own Concord, where he has been quietly spending the last few weeks. He has an engagement on Saturday to visit his predecessor and cousin, Mr. Evarts, at his summer home in Windsor, Vt., and so will probably be unable to go with Secretary Robeson's party to Portsmouth, according to invitation. Mr. Boutwell is in Groton, at work on his annual report, and, apparently, will not join General Grant in New Hampshire.

Minnesota Wheat Crop.

The statistician of Minnesota, after a careful tour of observation through the State, estimates the average yield of the present wheat crop at 18½ bushels per acre. In former years the annual increase in wheat tillage has been about 30 per cent. This year it is estimated at 20 per cent., and a large part of this increase is made up by the opening of new farms in newly settled districts. Last year the area of the wheat crop was said to be 903,500 acres—average yield about 17 bushels per acre, and the total product something over 16,000,000. With 20 per cent. increase in breadth, there is, therefore, this year, about 1,100,000 acres in wheat, which, with an average return of eighteen and a half bushels per acre, will yield the product of over 20,000,000 bushels.

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT CONTEST.

A Correct Sketch from the London Papers of To-Day—The Harvards Lost in Steering—The Journals Praise Both Crews—The Enthusiasm in England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Race—A Correct Sketch of the Contest.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A corrected sketch of the race of yesterday says the Oxfords passed Barnes Bridge only two lengths ahead, the Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The coxswain merely sprinkled water in Loring's face. The judge says Harvard was only half the length clear water in the rear at the finish.

After the race the two crews dined at Mortlake with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them. During the dinner the Oxford men in speeches said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as anything they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards. The Harvards consider that their steering was rather out, making a difference of from half a length to a length. Loring was rather unwell owning to overtraining.

The Harvards Satisfied.

The Harvards are well satisfied with their work, and pleased with the arrangements which prevented any difficulty during the race.

The General Impression.

The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly and well-contested. Great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

The Harvards Lost in Steering.

The press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday.

The *Times*, in reviewing the contest, says:—The inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point. In steering their coxswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race.

Until the Americans retrieve this defeat they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfectly fair play, and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit, and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat.

What the London "News]' says.

The *News* declares that if the Harvards did not command success they deserved it, and hopes American yachtmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The "Star's" Views.

The *Star* says the Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their "oars." The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won, the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants, but the fates decided otherwise. We are sure the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The alarming rumors recently set afloat concerning the Emperor's health are officially denied this morning. The symptoms of his rheumatic affection grow more favorable daily. An investigation has been ordered to discover the authors of the false reports that have been propagated.

This Evening's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—U. S. 5-20s firm at 88⅝.

PARIS, August 28.—The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 72f. 15c.; closing quiet. Rentes, 72f. 25c.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Cotton last night closed flat at 162½ francs for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—Petroleum last night closed active and firm at 55f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	201⅜	Pacific M. S.	80¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	32¾	Western Union Tele.	37
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	82¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	79
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅜	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅜	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅛	Gold	134
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	88⅛	Market dull.	

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A Provincial Version of Gladstone's and Bright's Opinions.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 24.

It is to be regretted that at a time when some rather hotheaded people are busying themselves in urging the "independence" of Canada, the First Minister of the Crown in England should have said anything in his place in Parliament which would seem to favor the independence idea. We say "seem to favor the idea," because we do not think that Mr. Gladstone's remarks, which we publish elsewhere to-day, will bear all that it will be attempted to make out of them. He spoke, indeed, of the existing system as a vicious one, and said that it encouraged a feeling of dependence upon Great Britain. He clearly indicated, we take it, that we need no longer look to the mother country to keep up a considerable standing army here at the expense of the ratepayers "at home," and that, perhaps, the systems of guarantees had been carried about as far as was desirable. Further than this his remarks did not go. There are many people in Canada who are inclined to go a long way with Mr. Gladstone. They are willing to admit that there is no good reason, arising out of the colonial connection, why a large regular force should be stationed here in times of peace, and that we must ourselves soon come to consider if it be not consistent with our position and standing, and not incompatible with our resources, to look more after our own defenses than we have been in the habit of doing. We have certainly been dependent upon Great Britain to a great extent. Cannot we be less so without rushing to extremes and endeavoring to force on a state of things which would, if brought about now, be most assuredly a stepping-stone to annexation? Most assuredly we think we can.

While we say this we cannot conceal from ourselves that what is known as the "Independence Party" in England hold strong views about the colonial connection, and most unequivocally desire to see it destroyed, believing that all colonies are nowadays a dead weight. We are quite free to admit that even in Government circles in London this spirit has found a lodgment. There is a story told bearing upon this question, for which we do not vouch, but which comes to us with pretty good authority. A prominent gentleman of Montreal, himself an avowed "independence" man—we might, perhaps, even say an annexationist—lately in England on public business, had an interview with Mr. John Bright. The conversation turned upon colonial annexation. Mr. Bright, having felt his way for some time, at last put to our Montreal friend, broadly, the queston, "How soon do you think a disruption of the present connection will take place?" The Montrealer replied:—"Well, perhaps in the coarse of ten years." "Ten years!" responded Mr. Bright, "why, I had thought it would take place in ten months." It is not improbable that Mr. Bright, in his intense admiration for republican institutions and dislike of all colonies, may have made this remark. If he has, we can only say it is a pity that such an one should hold an important position in the imperial government.

The Watering Places.

—Some of the Niagara hackmen threaten to commit suicide if business does not increase.

—Mrs. Paran Stevens gives delightful social parties every week at Newport, which are attended by the *elite*.

—The Boston and New York ladies at Lake George are not on good terms, and verbal fights are frequent.

—Commodore Vanderbilt was among the floor managers at a recent Saratoga ball. The brisk movements of the old chief were very amusing.

—There are said to be several hundred young, pretty, and eligible ladies spending the summer at Stanford, Conn.

—At Niagara the Whirlpool Rapids, which are below the old Suspension Bridge, but above the whirlpool, are fast coming into notoriety among the objects of interest. Hitherto they could only be seen from above or by descending a ricketty old staircase, but an elevator is now building, by means of which visitors will be enabled to gain a good view of one of the most remarkable curiosities in Niagara river.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was easier under the disbursements of the Treasury in payment for the three millions of bonds purchased this week, and the prevailing rate was six per cent. on all classes of collaterals, with the usual exceptions at seven on stocks, and frequent exceptions at five on Government. Commercial paper was more current.

"Foreign exchange was weak, and the leading bankers yielded an eighth in their rates. The following was the range of quotations at the close of business:—Sterling, sixty days, 108¾@109; good to prime, bankers', 109⅝@109¾; short sight, 109¾@110; Paris, sixty days, 5·20@5·15; short sight, 5·13¾@5·13; Antwerp, 5·20@5·15; Switzerland, 5·20@5·15; Hamburg, 35½@37½; Amsterdam, 40½@40¾; Bremen, 78½@79; Prussian thalers, 70½@71½.

"Governments were very strong on all the issues and advanced about a quarter per cent., except for the 6's. The rise in gold made the market firm despite unfavorable news from Europe. From present appearances the forthcoming monthly debt statement will make a favorable showing, notwithstanding the heavy payments of the government. It is now thought the reductions will reach at least two millions. Assistant Treasurer General Butterfield gives notice that parties resident out of the city, choosing to assume the risk and expense of carriage both ways, may remit coupons by mail or express, with their post office address, and payment, when due, will be made by remittance of gold or gold notes, by mail or express, as may be directed, or by remittance of gold check payable to order, which will be cashed only upon presentation by banks or known responsible parties in this city. The following were the closing street prices:—United States sixes 1881, registered, 122½@123½; do. do., coupon, 123⅛@123⅝; do. 5-20s, registered, 122@122½; do. do. coupon, 1862, 123⅛@123½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122½@122⅝; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122⅛@123⅛; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120¾@120⅞; do. do. coupon